ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

126 EAST HIGH STREET
WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA 22664

(540) 459-4017
(540) 459-4018
FAX: (540) 459-9771
EMAIL: taawood@shentel.net

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PARCELS A AND B OF THE CIRCA 155 ACRE GOOSE CREEK VILLAGE PROPERTY, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

by

Joan M. Walker, Kimberly A. Snyder and Gwen J. Hurst

March 2003

Prepared By:
Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.
126 East High Street
Woodstock, Virginia 22664

Prepared For:
Centex Homes
14121 Parke Long Court
Suite 201
Chantilly, Virginia 20151

ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of Parcels A and B of the circa 155 acre Goose Creek Village property located along Route 659 (Belmont Ridge Road), Loudoun County, Virginia. A Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of Parcels A and B of the circa 155 acre Goose Creek Village property located along Route 659 (Belmont Ridge Road) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Three sites and one standing structure had been recorded within the project area prior to this investigation and one new archeological site was found.

Site 44LD236, which has also been recorded as Structure 53-136, was reported to be Lock 5 and a dam associated with the Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal. An examination of the recorded location of the site revealed no canal related features and it is possible that it was destroyed during the construction of the Dulles Greenway.

Site 44LD390 consists of a sparse scatter with the prehistoric component dating to the Middle Archaic time period and the historic component dating from the mid to late 19th century. Testing during the current investigation did not produce artifacts. It is possible that the site was destroyed during the construction of the Greenway.

Structure 53-17 is a one story early 20th century stable or barn which has been converted to a residence. Site 44LD396, which was also recorded during a Phase I survey of the Dulles Greenway, is located around and south of the barn. Site 44LD396 is multi-component with the prehistoric component dating from the Late Woodland and possibly the Early Archaic time periods. The historic component was felt to be late 19th century although no artifacts were collected. Testing within the recorded location of the site during the current investigation produced only a whiteware sherd and a 20th century bottle sherd. No additional work is recommended for the site.

Site 44LD1006 represents the remains of an early-mid 20th century house with an associated artifact scatter. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological survey of Parcels A and B of the circa 155 acre Goose Creek Village property located along Route 659 (Belmont Ridge Road) in Loudoun County, Virginia (Figure 1). The study was conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, for Centex Homes of Chantilly, Virginia.

Joan M. Walker, Ph.D., was principal investigator on the project and edited the report. The field supervisor was Charles Goode. Ian Travers, Paw Jorgensen, Christopher Mank, Edward Johnson, Dylan Bloy, Joseph Blondino, Boyd Sipe, Beth Reinhart and Michael Owens served as field technicians. The background research was conducted by Gwen J. Hurst. Joshua Teates, Rachel Teates and C. Lanier Rodgers served as laboratory technicians. Leslie Mitchell-Watson prepared the illustrations.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase I reconnaissance level survey as outlined in their 2001 "Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia. Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" as well as the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (Dickenson 1983).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are on repository at the TAA offices in Woodstock, Virginia.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Triassic Basin, also known as the Piedmont Lowland or Triassic Lowland, and can be divided into uplands, terraces and floodplains. Bedrock consists of igneous and sedimentary rocks and sedimentary rocks altered by igneous intrusions.

The project area consists of two parcels which are separated by Sycolin Road. Parcel A is 106.3 acres while Parcel B is 35.2 acres. The topography consists of broad upland flats and corresponding western slopes that lead down to Goose Creek. The upland flats are dissected by small upland drainages and swales. The slopes leading down to Goose Creek consist of both gradual slopes that, in some cases, form small flat shelves and steep slopes with very rocky soils. These slopes are dissected by larger drainages with steep banks that flow into Goose Creek.

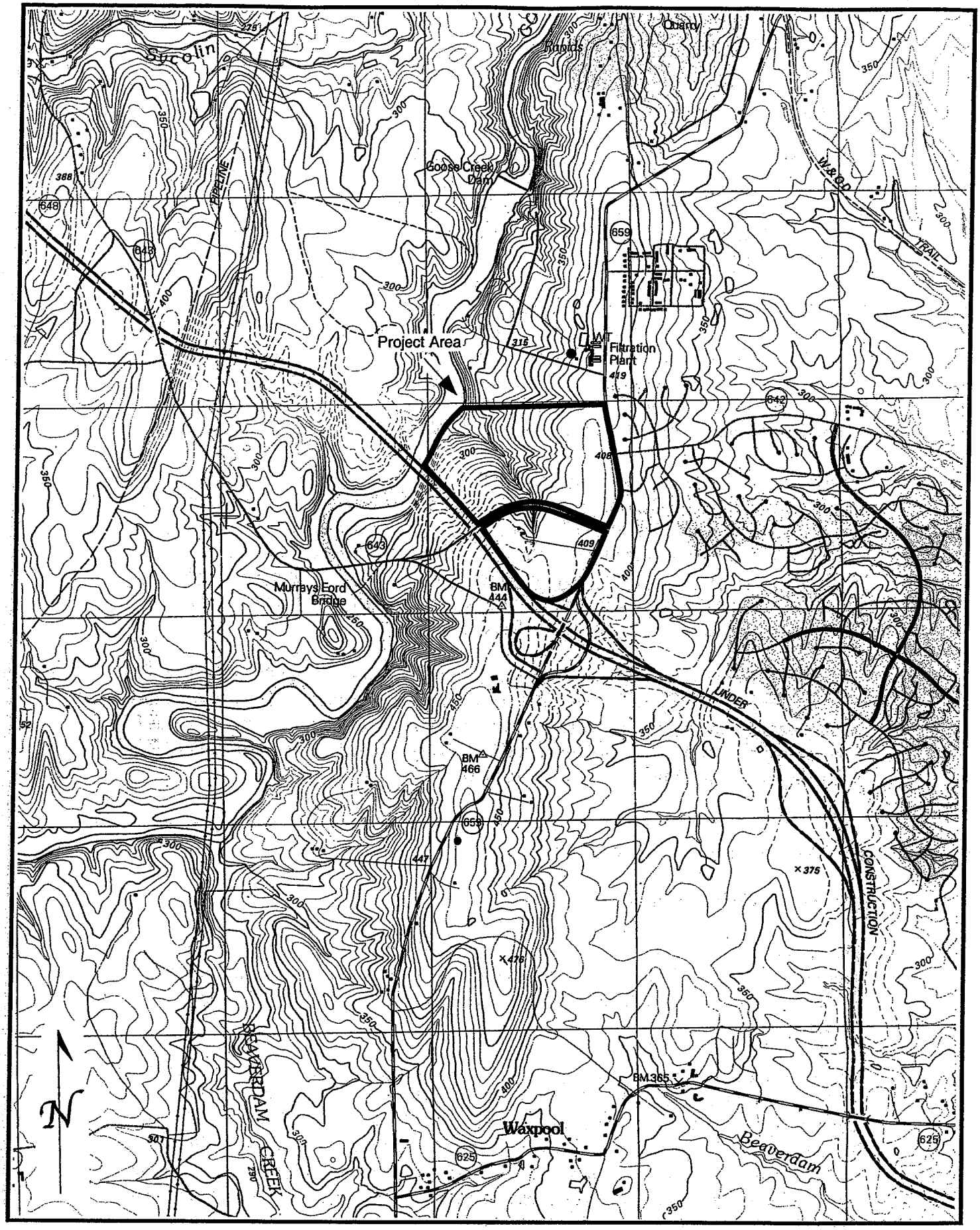

FIGURE 1
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Leesburg, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Showing the Location of the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

Construction of the Dulles Greenway and the new Sycolin Road have drastically altered the original topography of the project area and adjacent properties. The construction has resulted in large road cuts through the bedrock of several landforms. The original Sycolin Road was located where the Dulles Greenway is positioned currently, joined Belmont Ridge Road and ran westward across Goose Creek. The original farm lane for Structure 53-17 ran directly south from the structure and joined the original Sycolin Road. Prior to the road construction, the project area consisted of large, continuous open fields. The new Sycolin Road consists of a road which has cut through the landform that originally linked Parcel A with Parcel B. Originally this was one large field that ran parallel to Belmont Ridge Road.

Just prior to European contact, the upland forest would have been characterized as part of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Biome, dominated by oak and hickory species with the gallery (stream edge) forest consisting of sycamore and cottonwood. In recent years, the yellow poplar has been replacing the white oak as the arboreal dominant.

The current vegetation ranged from large open fields with red cedar along the tree lines to wooded areas containing 30-40 year old loblolly pine, oak and cedar.

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Little paleoenvironmental work has taken place in the project area. Generalizing from discussions by Carbone (1976), Delcourt and Delcourt (1986), Gardner (1982, 1987) and Johnson (1986), although the project area was never directly affected by the Pleistocene glaciation, the climatic change was severe enough to alter the floral and faunal communities. At the time for which the first human artifacts can be documented for the region, circa 9500-9000 B.C., the floral communities were in a rapid state of transition from the extremes of the peak of the last Wisconsin maximum circa 18-16,000 years before
present (y.b.p.), shifting from an open conifer dominated parkland dotted with mosaics of coniferous and deciduous communities to a deciduous domination accompanied by a reduction of open and edge areas.

Continued warming during the Holocene led initially to a deciduous domination in the uplands, particularly that of an oak-hickory forest. By the hot and dry Xerothermic of circa 4000-2000 B.C., a mixed southern hardwood-conifer community had developed in the area. Following the return to cooler and wetter conditions (with various short-term perturbations), the interfingering of the oak-hickory and southeastern oak-pine community became characteristic.

In terms of the faunal communities, extinctions and extirpations marked the end of the Pleistocene, while changes in the structure and distribution of communities characterized the Holocene. The Xerothermic, in particular, resulted in major changes in the riverine systems and the biota contained within. Along the Potomac, this was especially marked below the Fall Zone in the estuary. Indirect evidence, in terms of the burgeoning of a

riverine subsistence-settlement pattern focus circa 3800 y.b.p., suggests the biota of the Piedmont waters also underwent major structural changes.

Euroamerican utilization of the area, which began in the first quarter to the middle of the 18th century, centered on widespread deforestation and cultivation, resulting in the subsequent erosion of the top soil, much of which would have worked its way into the streams as the uplands deflated. During the 19th century the continued land abuse, with the on-going logging and cultivation practices, would have perpetuated this cycle. While erosion and deflation continues to varying degrees as modern-day construction projects proceed, large developments have provided a certain stability to the landscape as land use patterns have shifted from agricultural to residential and maintained parkland flourishes.

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

A number of summaries of the archeology of the area have been written (c.f. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981) and only an overview will be presented here. Gardner, Walker and Johnson present essentially the same picture; the major differences lie in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods.

Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation than is evident today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was topographically or edaphically poor, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). The overall cast of the vegetation was one of open forests with mixed coniferous and deciduous elements. The precise vegetational make-up would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer and, to a lesser degree elk, which would have been rapidly expanding into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene. As the evidence suggests now, the last of these creatures, e.g. mastodons, would have been gone from the area circa 11,000-11,500 years B.P., or just before humans first entered what is now Virginia.

Diagnostic artifacts of the earliest groups include Clovis spear points (Early Paleoindian), Mid-Paleo points, and Dalton points (Late Paleoindian). Although hard evidence is lacking, the subsistence settlement base of these groups appears to have focused on general foraging with a hunting emphasis (Gardner 1989 and various). A strong component of the settlement and exploitative system was the preference for a restricted range of microcrystalline lithics, e.g. jasper and chert, a formal tool kit, and the curation of this tool kit.

Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported on the Potomac but are rare away from the major rivers (c.f. Gardner 1985; Brown 1979).

Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 B.C.)

The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene, continued during the Early Archaic. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7000 B.C. The open woodlands of the previous era gave way to increased closure, thereby reducing the edge habitats and decreasing the range and numbers of edge adapted species such as deer. The arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination.

Archeologically, temporally diagnostic artifacts shift from the lanceolate spear points of the Paleoindians to notched forms (Johnson 1986:P2-4). Diagnostic projectile points include Palmer Corner Notched, Amos Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Side Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed. Although the populations still exhibited a preference for the cryptocrystalline raw materials, they began to utilize more locally available materials such as quartz (Walker 1981:32; Johnson 1986:P2-1). The tool kit remained essentially the same as the Paleoindian, but with the addition of such implements as axes.

At the beginning of the Early Archaic, the settlement pattern was similar to that of the Paleoindians. Changes in settlement become evident from 7500 B.C. on, accelerating after 7200 B.C. Among the major shifts were a movement away from a reliance on a restricted range of lithics and a shift toward expedience, as opposed to curation, in tool manufacture. Johnson feels that this shift is particularly marked during the change from Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched to Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed (Johnson 1986:P2-6). The changes are believed to be the result of the increase in deciduous trees and the subsequent closure of the forested areas. These changes are reflected in the fact that sites show up in a number of areas not previously exploited. A population increase also seems to be a factor in this increased number of sites.

Middle Archaic (6500-3000/2500 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period, which corresponds to the Atlantic environmental episode, exhibited an acceleration of the warming trend (Walker 1981). Two major sub-episodes were present: an earlier, more moist period which lasted until approximately 4500 B.C., and a later, warmer and drier period, the mid-Holocene Xerothermic, which ended at approximately 3000 B.C. A gradual reduction in rainfall and increased evaporation characterized the period, which was marked by an increase in deciduous vegetation, a more marked seasonality of plant resources, a decrease in the deer population (because of the disappearance of edge habitats) and an increase in the numbers of other game animals such as turkey. Importantly for the local area, more of a mosaic of forests and grasslands might have been present because of edaphic factors. The dominance of deciduous species offered a high seasonal mast (acorns, nuts) that provided a nutritious and storageable food base (Walker 1981).

Diagnostic projectile points include Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax and other bifurcate/notched base, contracting stem and side notched variants. The tool kit is definitively more expedient (Walker 1981) and includes grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground stone axes, drills and other wood working tools.

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern of seasonal harvests. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas with the greatest variety of food resources nearby (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season; however, they were generally located on rivers, fluvial swamps or interior upland swamps. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones. In contrast to the earlier preference for cryptocrystalline materials, Middle Archaic populations used a wide variety of lithic raw materials, and propinquity became the most important factor in lithic raw material utilization (Walker 1981 and Johnson 1986). Settlement, however, continued to be controlled, in part, by the distribution of usable lithics.

Evidence is present for a marked population increase during this time period and the Triassic Lowlands, with their numerous upland swamps, would have offered numerous attractive settlement loci (Walker 1981). Johnson notes a major increase in the number of sites during the bifurcate phase (Johnson 1986:P2-14) and the later phases such as Halifax.

Late Archaic (2500-1000 B.C.)

During this time period, the climatic changes associated with the Sub-Boreal episode continued, although the climate began to ameliorate. At this time, a major adaptive element was found in the resources offered by the major rivers and estuaries.

Diagnostic artifacts include broadspear variants such as Savannah River, and descendant forms such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms as Holmes. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 B.C.). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spearpoints were generally made of quartzite.

A major new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone.

An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient and trade networks began to be established.

Although hunting camps and other more specialized sites may occur in the Triassic Lowlands, the larger base camps are expected along rivers or in estuarine settings (Walker 1981). Use of the interfluvial Piedmont diminished during the Late Archaic. Sites from this period are less frequent and more widely scattered.

Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.)

At this time, during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and moister conditions prevailed, although short term climatic perturbations were present. This was the point at which the climate evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark of the Early Woodland is the appearance of pottery (Gardner and McNett 1971). The Early Woodland period may be separated into three phases: Early Woodland I, II and III. The earliest dates for pottery are 1200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971) at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont. This pottery is tempered with steatite, and the vessel shape copied that of the soapstone bowl, indicating a local source for this innovation. This steatite tempered pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland I period (Gardner and Walker 1993). Diagnostic points included smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert. Early Woodland II pottery is characterized by steatite or other heavily tempered ceramics with conoidal bases that were made by the annular ring technique. This ware is referred to as Selden Island Cordmarked. Again, small stemmed or notched points are diagnostic artifacts. Sand tempered pottery (Accokeek) is the Early Woodland III descendant of these steatite tempered wares. Rossville/Piscataway points are the diagnostic spearpoints.

It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of these populations. This is not to imply that they did not settle in or utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases. The settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would then have operated out of these base camps.

Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-1000 A.D.)

Diagnostic artifacts from this time period include various grit/crushed rock tempered pottery types including Albemarle and Popes Creek (common in the Coastal Plain) that appeared around 500 B.C. A local variant of the net marked pottery is Culpeper ware, found in the Triassic Basin. Net marking is characteristic of the Middle Woodland I period; however, it is supplanted by fabric impression and cord marking during the Middle Woodland II (Gardner and Walker 1993:4). Cord marked surfaces also occur on Culpeper ware. The associated projectile points are unclear, but do include small notched and/or stemmed forms. In general, the period from A.D. 200 to about A.D. 900 sees little population in the Potomac Piedmont.

Late Woodland (1000 A.D. to Contact/depopulation)

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region are crushed rock tempered ceramics for which a variety of names, such as Albemarle, Shepherd, etc., are used. The surfaces of the ceramics are primarily cord marked. Later in the Late Woodland, decoration appears around the mouths of the vessel and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, circa A.D. 1350-1400, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a limestone tempered and shell tempered ware which spreads out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Below the Fall Line, a crushed rock tempered derivative of the earlier types known as Potomac Creek ware is found. This is the pottery type made by the historic Piscataway Indians and related Indian tribes in the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic as well.

Horticulture was the primary factor affecting Late Woodland settlement choice and the focus was on easily tilled floodplain zones. However, the uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered.

Historic Overview

Loudoun County, named for John Campbell the 4th Earl of Loudoun, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 2 May 1757 from Cameron Parish, or the western part of Fairfax County. Originally located in the Indian District of Chicacoan during the colonial period, the parent counties of Loudoun County were Northumberland (1645-1653), Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730/31), Prince William (1730/31-1742), and Fairfax (1742-1757). Cameron Parish was divided along Goose Creek in 1769, and the western part of Loudoun County became Shelburne Parish (Figure 2). Parishes, regulated by the Church of England, were discontinued after the Revolutionary War.

In 1607, under the leadership of Captain John Smith, Jamestowne was established sixty miles from the mouth of the James River in what is now southeastern Virginia. The Potomac River was surveyed and mapped by Captain John Smith the following year. In 1612, tobacco crops were introduced into the colony; sweet Virginia tobacco became the staple crop and currency of Virginia until the Revolutionary War. Tobacco also later became the currency of Maryland and North Carolina.

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the Colony, and are known as Virginia Land Grants. The Northern Neck of Virginia, located between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, was given by King Charles II to seven loyal supporters during his exile near Paris in 1649, prior to being crowned King of England in 1660. This original Northern Neck grant was to expire in the year of 1690. During the period of 1660-1690, little attention to the Northern Neck colony grant was given by King Charles' supporters, or their descendants. By marriage, Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax, gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck in 1690; this was confirmed by the Privy Council on 15 December 1692. Under the Fairfax proprietorships, agents were appointed to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually 2 shillings sterling per acre (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

Large parcels of Northern Neck land grants in the eastern part of Loudoun County were originally obtained by tidewater plantation owners for their growing families of sons. Initially, these tracts were seated by slaves and overseers to establish tobacco plantations that were later settled by their sons and/or descendants. The oldest known land grants in Loudoun County were made in 1709 to John Pope and Daniel McCarty. Their land grants were located in the northeastern section of the county on the Potomac River near Sugarland Run. The western part of Loudoun County was initially settled during the second quarter of the 18th century by Germans, Irish, and English Quakers from the northern states. The western Loudoun County settlers held smaller tracts of land and had few or no slaves.

Loudoun County's economy was based on agriculture and was included within the tobacco growing region; by the 1770s, the county's agricultural base had begun a shift toward the more profitable cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills.

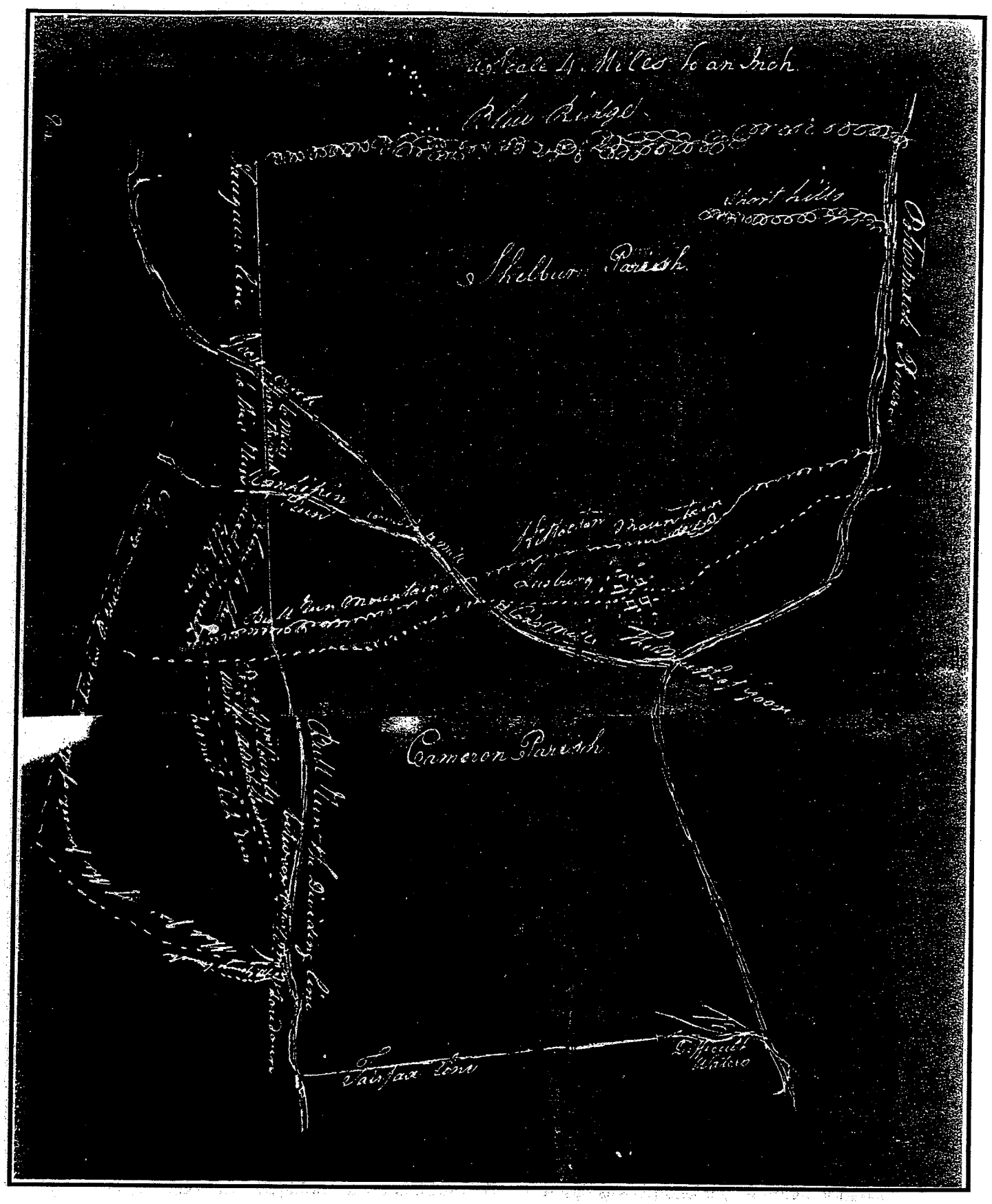

FIGURE 2
1782 Sketch Map of Shelburn and Cameron Parishes

Factors contributing to this shift were the exhaustion of the tobacco fields and the increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain began entering the industrial age. By the third quarter of the eighteenth century "caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

During the Revolutionary War, the majority of the Loudoun County residents were loyal to the Virginia colony. Committees were formed in Loudoun County to elect representatives to attend the general meetings in Williamsburg for the militia draft and to see that the needy families of their soldiers were provided for (Head 1908:127-137). It is claimed that 1,746 men from Loudoun County were drafted into the Loudoun County militia in 1780 and 1781 (ibid.:131). This figure is not borne out by the polls for Loudoun County in 1783 that list 947 white males in the county over the age of 16 (Greene 1932:153), a portion of whom were Friends, or Quakers, who did not bear arms.

In addition to the "white" adult male population of 947 in 1783, Loudoun County was the second largest slave holding county in the Commonwealth, accounting for 8,704 "blacks," most of whom were slaves, and second only to Amelia County who had a population of 8,747 African-Americans (Greene 1932:152, 513). The 1790 census shows a count of 14,739 "free white males and females," 1,030 slaves, and 183 "other free persons" (Greene 1932:155).

Early means of transportation for the shipment of crops, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland waterways. Early roads include the Little River Turnpike from Alexandria to Aldie, which opened in 1806, and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7) incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809 (MacIntyre 1978:21).

A study of Loudoun County's geology, indigenous trees and plants, the villages and the agrarian society was published in 1836 by Joseph Martin in his book titled: *A New And Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, And The District of Columbia.* (pages 206-216). In naming the common stones found within the county he notes that: "Small pointed stones of different kinds of flints, and supposed to be Indian darts, are occasionally found" (pages 208-209). Staple articles of produce in Loudoun County were flour, wheat, pork and beef, and there were a few farm orchards supplying apples, peaches, cherries and plums. In addition to wheat, most of which was milled into flour, other grain crops were rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Commenting on the ethnic residents in Loudoun County, Joseph Martin found:

> "A very considerable contrast is observable in the manners of the inhabitants in different sections of the county. That part of it lying northwest of Waterford was originally settled principally by Germans, and is now called the German settlement, and the middle of the county southwest of Waterford and west of Leesburg, was mostly settled by emigrants from the middle States, many of whom were members of the society of Friends. In these two sections the farms are generally from one to three hundred acres each and are mostly cultivated by free labor. In the southern and eastern parts of the county the farms are many of them much larger and principally cultivated by slave labor."

Slave owners in Loudoun County in 1833 paid taxes on 3,021 slaves, the majority of which were located within the eastern and southern portions of Loudoun County (ibid:210).

As an alternative and competitive mode of transportation, a canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek to the branches of Little River and Beaverdam Creek was surveyed in 1832 (Figure 3). The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek. Although a viable conception in the 1830s, the Goose Creek Canal's importance was displaced by the introduction of industrial age railroad systems. The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, constructed from Alexandria in 1857, reached Leesburg in 1860 (Geddes 1967:27). A second proposed railroad, the Loudoun branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad, begun from Aldie to Purcellville in 1858, was delayed by financial setbacks, and was finally abandoned during the Civil War (Poland 1976:126, 127).

An 1853 map of the area shows no structures within the project area (Figure 4).

Located within twenty-five miles from the Union capitol at Washington, D.C., Loudoun County became a border county of divided loyalties during the Civil War years of 1861-1865. The southern and eastern parts of Loudoun County, settled by English colonials who farmed using the labor of slaves, were for the most part, loyal to the Confederacy. The northern and western parts of Loudoun County, settled by Quakers and Germans, although a minority, remained loyal to the Union. Between 1863 and 1865, the southeastern part of Loudoun County was known as "Mosby's Confederacy" and was controlled by Mosby's Rangers who practiced guerrilla warfare. Within Loudoun County, there were forty-six skirmishes during the Civil War, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff on 21 October 1861, and excluding less known skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers (Poland 1976:183, 191-192, 209).

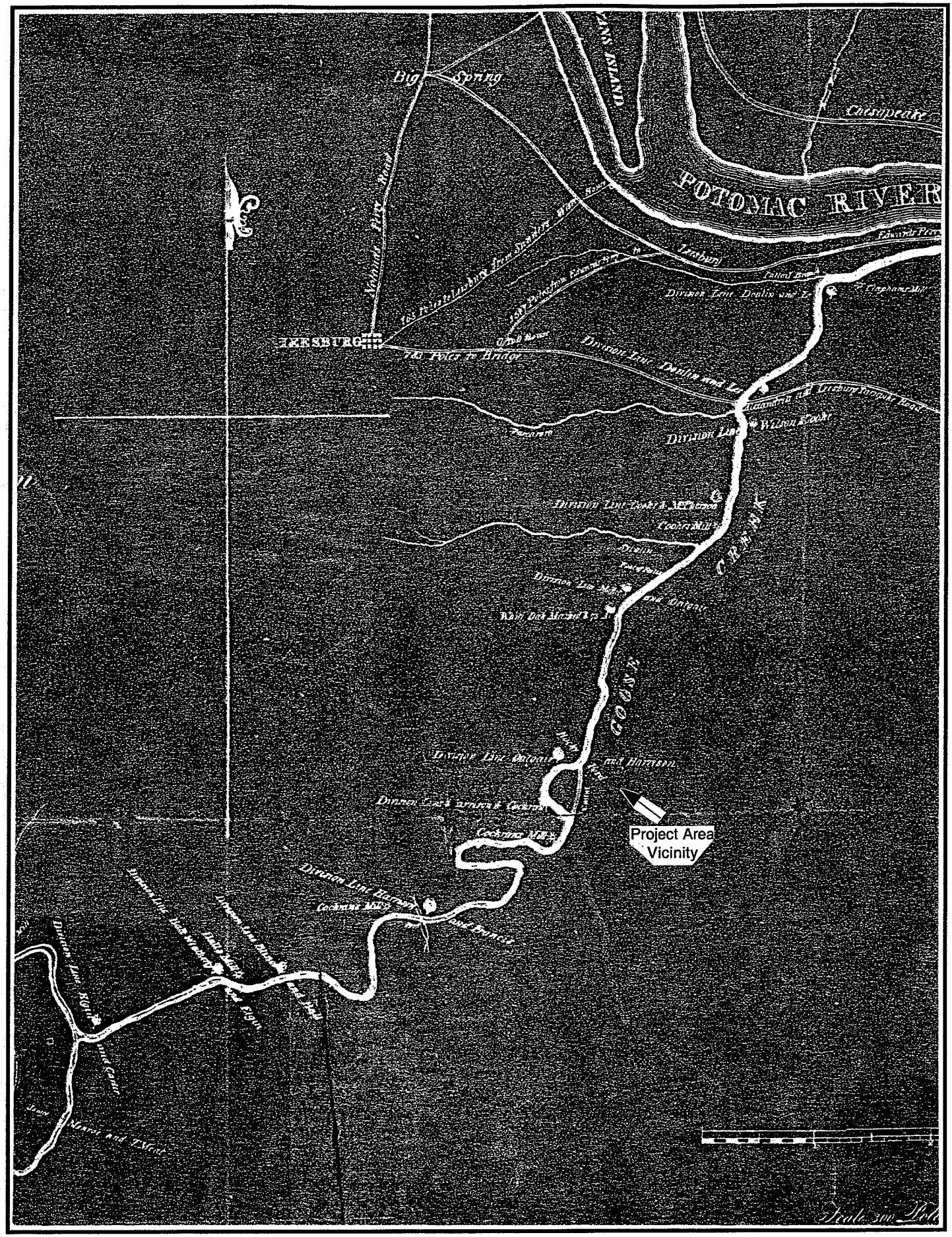

FIGURE 3
Portion of the Little River Navigation Company's 1832 Survey Map of Goose Creek and Little River and Beaver Dam Creek Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area

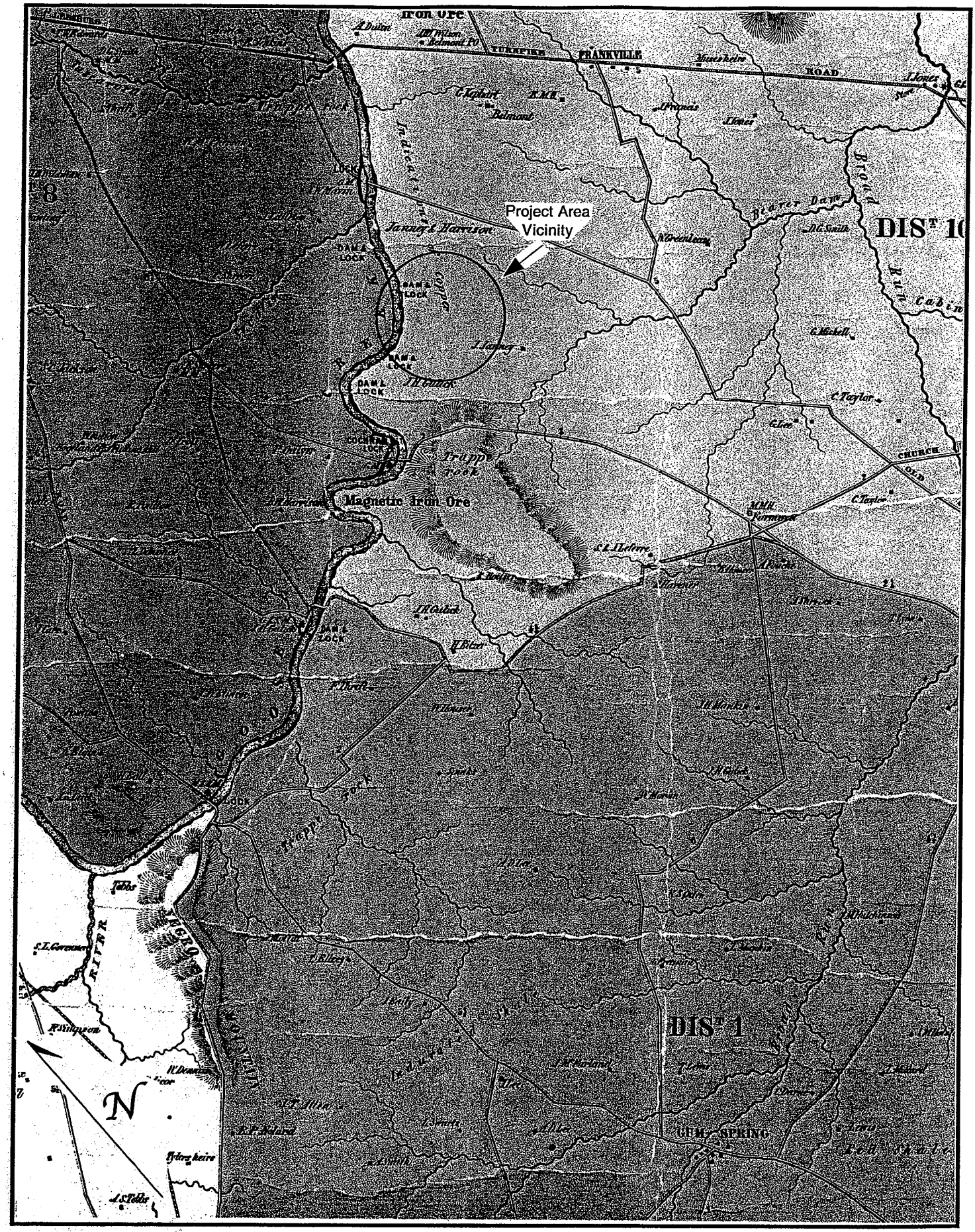

FIGURE 4
Portion of Yardley Taylor's 1853 Map of Loudoun County, Virginia, Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area
Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

An 1862 map of the area continues to show no structures within the project area (Figure 5).

Having lost most of the grist mills, mill dams, railroads and bridges throughout the county, as well as farm buildings and houses, livestock, fences and crops during the war years, Loudoun County planters were left with land but no laborers, money, farm animals, or farming tools. Agriculturally, Loudoun County had a successful recovery during post-war reconstruction, and was listed in the 1880 U.S. Census as the leading county in Virginia in the "production of corn, butter, eggs, wool, numbers of milch cows and sheep, and second only to Fauquier County in the number of stock cattle" (Head 1998:88). The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, reorganized as the Washington and Ohio Railroad in 1864, went into receivership and was reorganized after the war as the "Washington and Western Railroad (Geddes 1967:27).

By 1900, Loudoun County was the leading dairy county of Virginia. This census only enumerated 200 more persons than the 1860 census (21,774), showing very little growth for the intervening forty years. By ethnic group, the 1900 census shows 16,079 whites, 5,869 blacks, and 101 foreigners. By comparison, there was a population increase of 1,058 whites between 1860 and 1900, and a decrease of 84 African-Americans (Head 1998:88, 90).

In actuality, Loudoun County farmers at the turn of the century, until the advent of World War I, were using agricultural farming methods and equipment that had been developed prior to the Civil War. General impacts on the agricultural community following World War I were the introduction of powered machinery and an increase in prices of farm products and cattle; these were offset by rising taxes and expenses. The extreme drought of 1930, coupled with the crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s and subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, saw hundreds of properties within the county being sold for delinquent real estate taxes in 1931 and 1932. The major relief during the Great Depression was the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) in 1935 that revolutionized rural life by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976:279, 317, 319, 326, 327, 334).

A 1925 Rural Delivery Map of Loudoun County shows no structures in the project area (Figure 6).

By the time of World War II in Europe, despite shortages in labor and farm equipment, Loudoun County's farm production and income increased. The postwar years of mechanization saw increased specialized farming with dairying, poultry and beef cattle leading the list of major agricultural pursuits; commuting increased significantly as well. By 1960, Loudoun County's life style was becoming increasingly urban (Poland 1976:336-337, 341, 342), a trend that continues into current times.

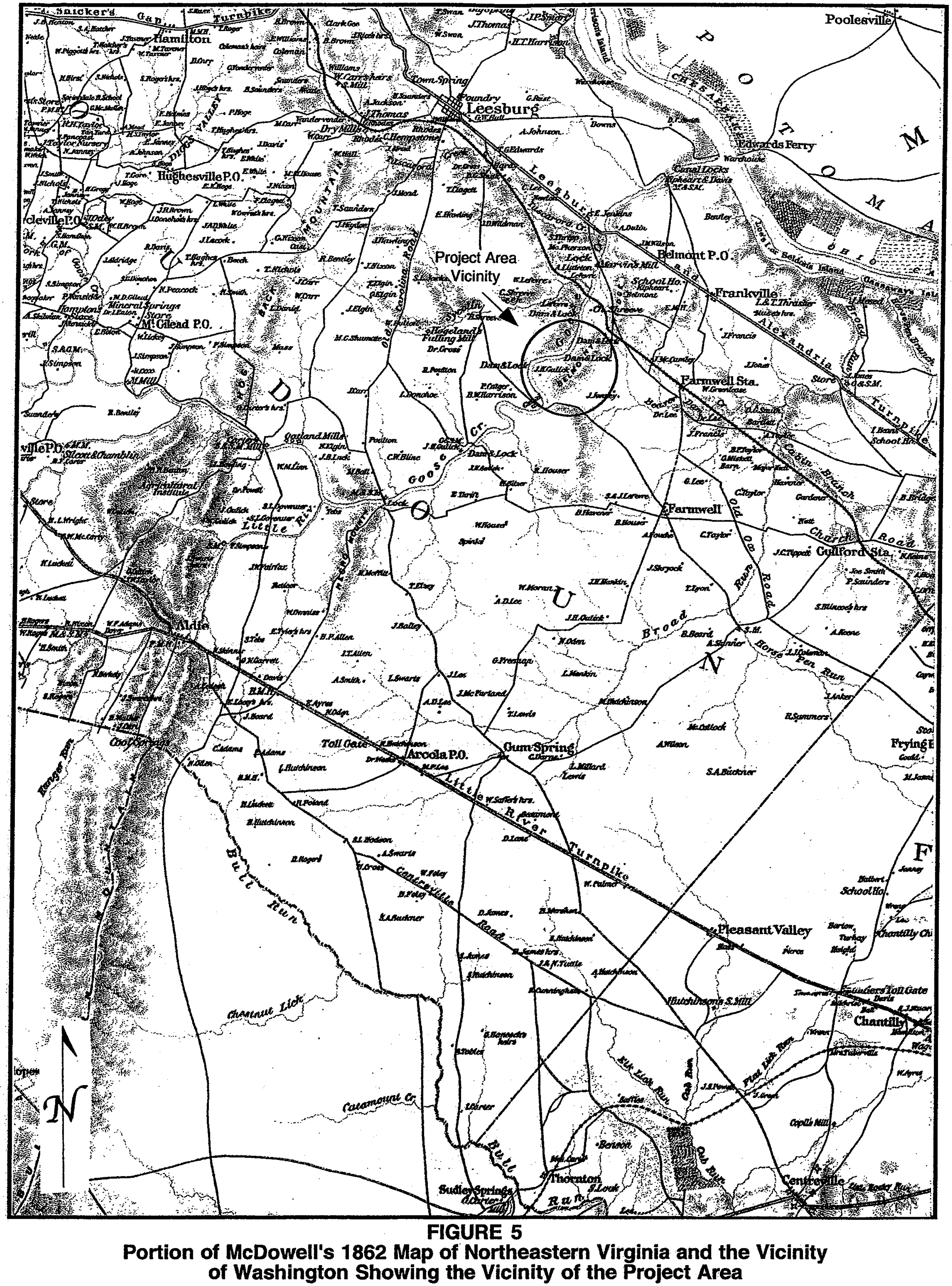

FIGURE 5
Portion of McDowell's 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity of Washington Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area

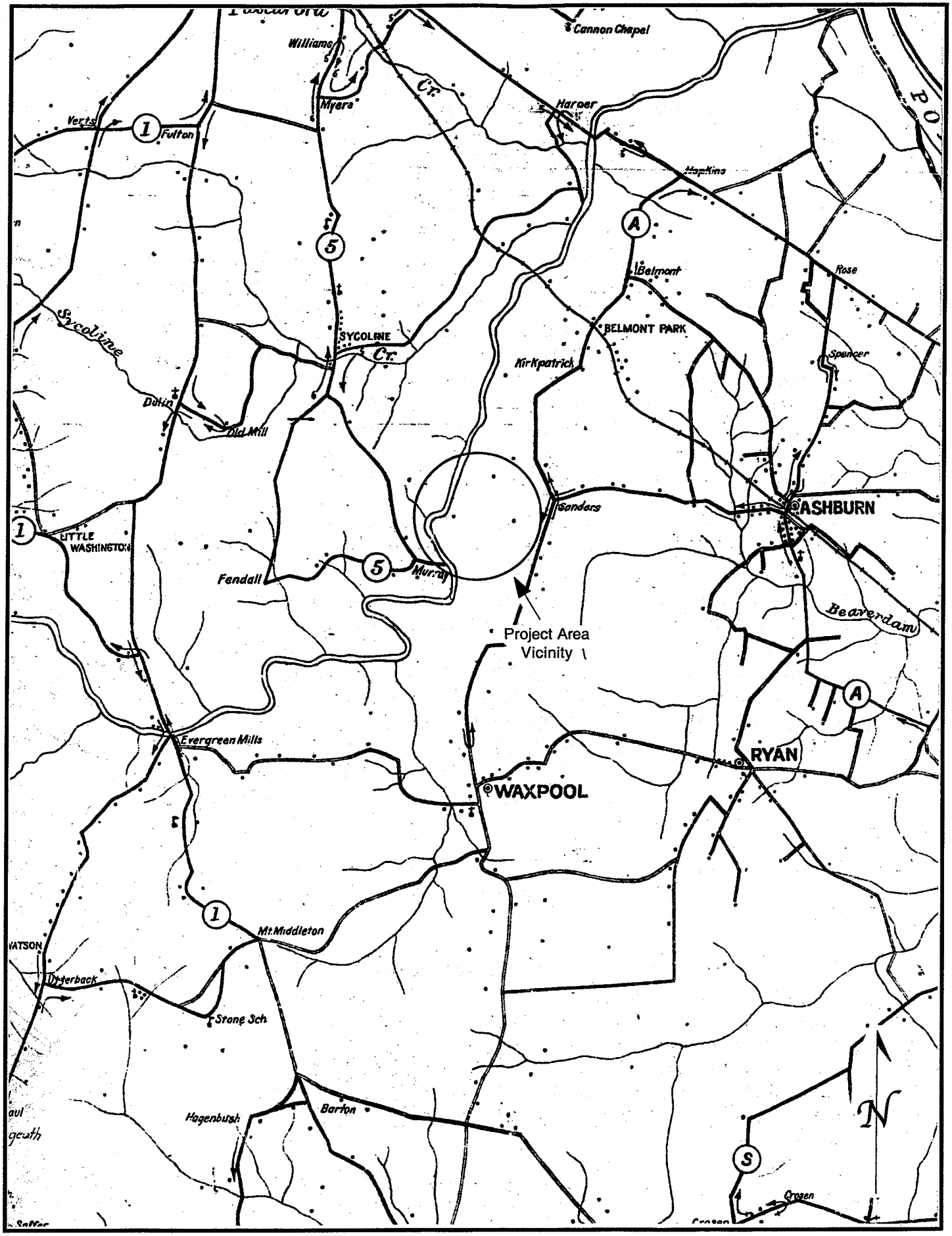

FIGURE 6
Portion of the Post Office Department's 1925 Map of the Rural Delivery Routes of Loudoun County, Virginia, Showing the Vicinity of the Project Area
Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

A 1943 U.S.G.S. topographic map shows no structures within Parcel A and two structures within Parcel B (Figure 7). A 1952 map shows a house and a barn but by 1968, only the barn remains (Figures 8 and 9).

Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company

As an alternative and competitive mode of transportation, a canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek to the branches of Little River and Beaver Dam Creeks was surveyed in 1832, and was finally completed and opened in 1854. The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek (see Figure 3). Although a viable conception in the 1830s, the Goose Creek Canal's importance was displaced by the introduction of industrial age railroad systems. The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad constructed from Alexandria in 1857 reached Leesburg in 1860. A second proposed railroad, the Loudoun branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad, begun from Aldie to Purcellville in 1858, was delayed by financial setbacks, and was finally abandoned during the Civil War (Poland 1976:126, 127).

The second canal proposal to build lock and dam navigation for canal boats along Goose Creek was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1832. The purpose of the canal was to open navigation for twenty miles down Goose Creek from the Potomac River to Snickers Gap Turnpike and to establish a five mile long canal up Little River to the town of Aldie. A survey of the proposed canal was made in 1832.

Enough stocks in the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company, at $50.00 a share, were sold by 1839 to hold a stockholder's meeting. A contract was let in 1840 to James Roach of Alexandria for the first twelve miles of the canal. A financial statement of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company for the year ending 30 September 1852 shows that 784 shares had been subscribed by individuals ($39,200.00) and 1,176 shares by the State of Virginia ($58,800.00). Expenses and disbursements from 1849 to 1852 totaled $75,552.46.

By the end of 1851, Goose Creek was open for the first seven miles, running through two canals, two guard gates, four dams and six locks. The canal was completed in 1854 to the mouth of Little River.

The principal cause of the failure of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company has been attributed to the industrial age advance into railroad systems. The completed part of the Loudoun Branch of the Loudoun, Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad through the southeastern part of Loudoun County is shown on Taylor's 1853 *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia.* By 1854, the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company was financially broke, showing a balance of $1.95 on the account books. The company was dissolved in 1857 (Library of Virginia 1839-1857; Trout 1967:31-34).

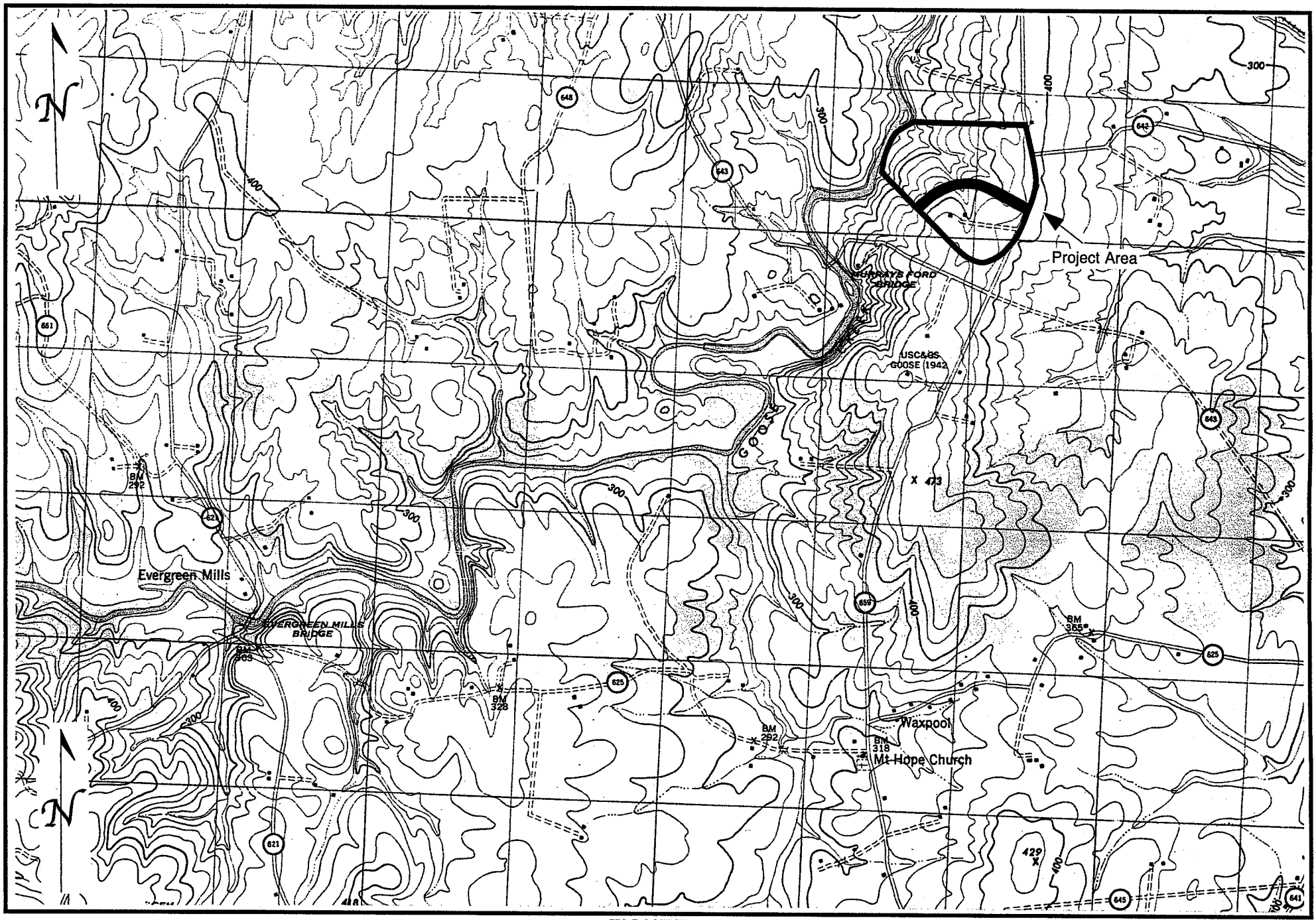

FIGURE 7
Portion fo U.S.G.S. 1943 Leesburg, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

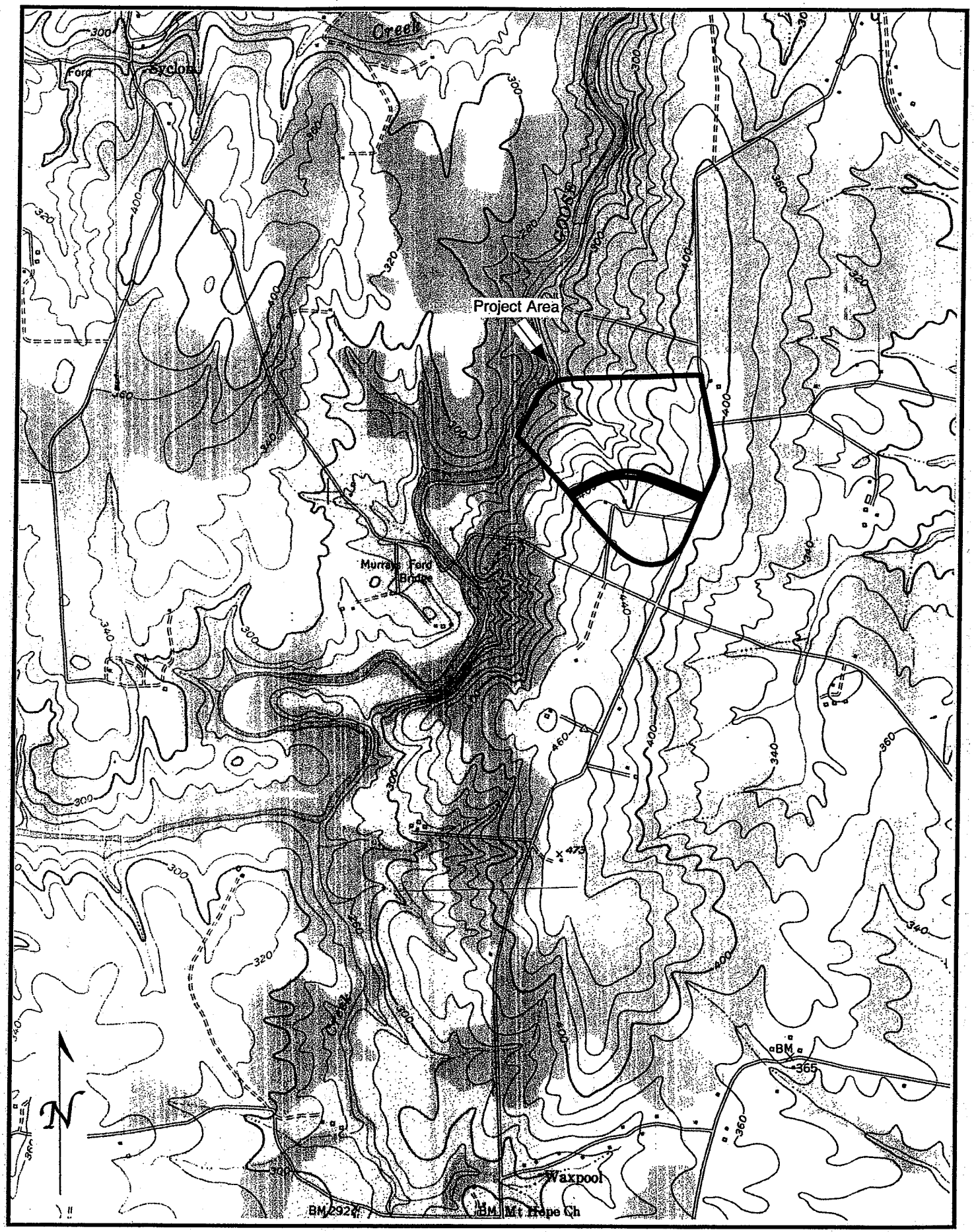

FIGURE 8
Portion fo U.S.G.S. 1952 Leesburg, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Showing the Location of the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

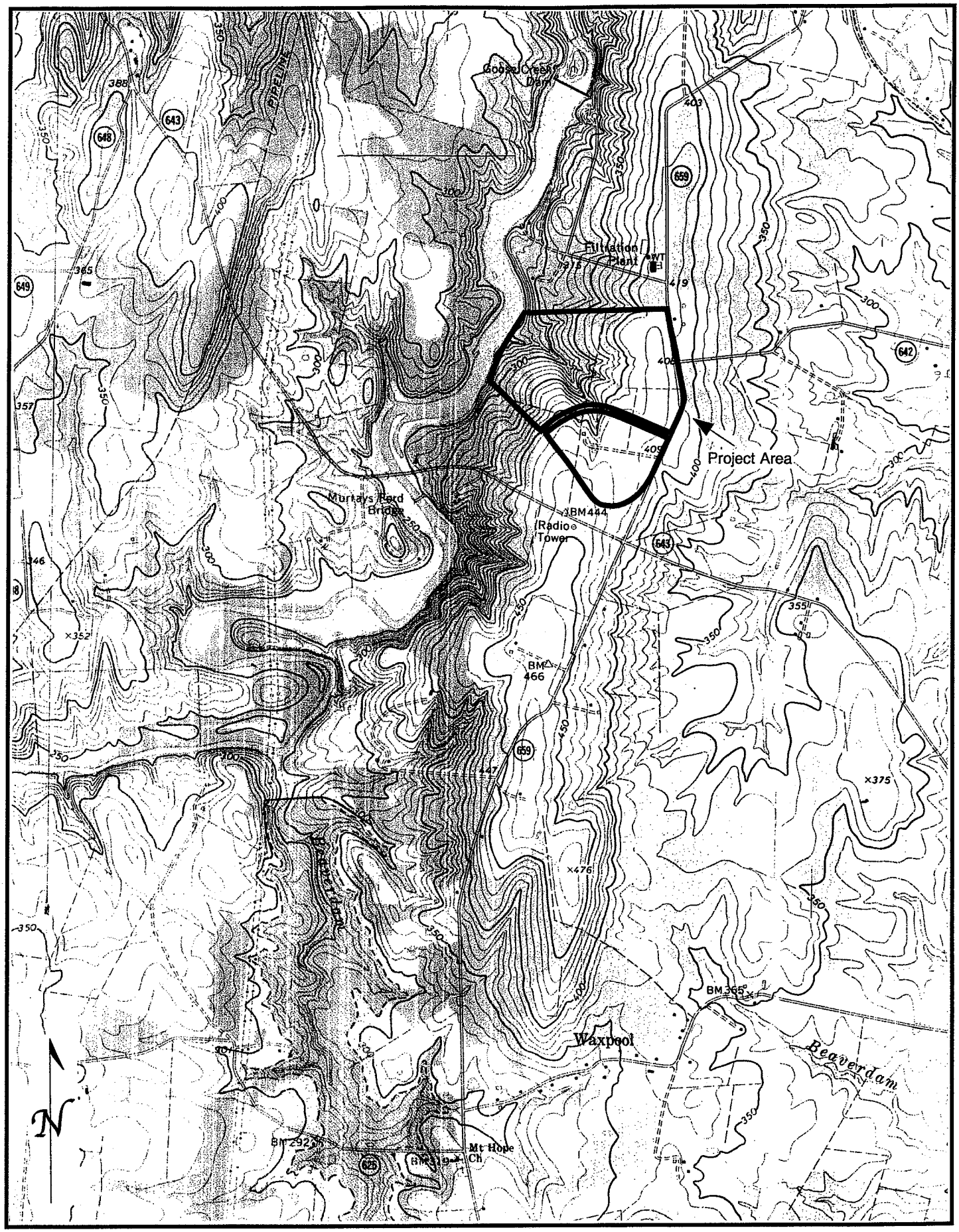

FIGURE 9
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1968 (photorevised 1972) Leesburg, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

A resolution designating Goose Creek as a scenic river and recommending the Northern Virginia Park Authority as the administering agency was proposed in 1975 (Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority 1975). An Act of the General Assembly (Chapter 195) approved on 25 March 1976 enacted that "Goose Creek from bank to bank in Loudoun County from the Loudoun-Fauquier County line to its confluence with the Potomac River, a distance of approximately twenty-eight miles, is hereby designated a component of the Virginia Scenic Rivers System."

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

Three archeological sites and two standing structures have been recorded within the project area. Structure 53-136/Site 44LD236 is Lock and Dam #5 which is associated with the Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal. This is located in Goose Creek.

Structure 53-17 and 44LD390 and 396 were recorded during a Phase I archeological study of the Dulles Greenway. Structure 53-17 is an early 20th century barn or stable which has been converted into a residence. The house associated with the barn/stable has been destroyed. Site 44LD390 consists of a Middle Archaic prehistoric component and a mid to late 19th century historic component. All artifacts were collected from the ground surface. The site form notes that the artifacts were widely dispersed. Site 44LD396 is multi-component and contained prehistoric materials dating to the Late Woodland and possibly the Early Archaic time periods. The artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. The historic period component at the site consists of a 19th century house foundation which is located 100 meters northwest of a small pond on the property. No historic period artifacts were collected.

Structure 53-18 is a log house which was built anytime from 1750 to 1850 and is currently used a hunting-fishing cabin.

Structure 53-19 is a circa 1880-1900 I style farm house with a rear wing and Structure 53-20 is a circa 1900 massed plan house.

A house known as "The Grove" has been recorded as Structure 53-351. According to the structure form, features associated with the mill site which were extant in 1974 included a miller's house, a lock of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal, the ruins of a mill dam and remnants of a wheel race. The canal lock dates to the mid 19th century.

Structure 53-377 is the Island Mill which was also known as the Murray's Ford/Cochran's Mill and which is also recorded as 44LD241.

A structure at Murray's Ford which was originally a tenant house built in the mid to late 1800s has been recorded as Structure 53-767. The structure was built of rubble stone and is two story.

Structure 53-803 is the R.G. Clark House which is a late 19th century farmhouse. It is a two story structure covered with weatherboard.

The Hillside Dairy Farm has been recorded as Structure 53-991. The farm house was built in the mid 19th century and is a two story stone structure. Dairy barns are associated with the house; no information about the ages of the barns was present on the structure form

Structure 53-1097 is the Koon House which was built in the mid to late 19th century in the vernacular style. It is a two story wood frame structure.

A two story vernacular I-plan house has been recorded as Structure 53-1112. It was constructed circa 1900. Structure 53-1113 is also an I house which was built at the same time.

A log structure associated with the Wortman farm has been recorded as 53-1114. This structure was built in the vernacular style circa 1850.

Seventeen of the archeological sites were prehistoric. Sites 44LD205, 256, 387, 395, 397 411, 467, 468, 470, 476 and 587 are prehistoric lithic scatters which could not be precisely dated.

Site 44LD204 is a prehistoric site which yielded Late Archaic/Early Woodland cultural materials.

Sites 44LD223 and 44LD224 have been inundated by the Beaverdam Creek Reservoir. Site 44LD224 yielded Middle Archaic artifacts and, although a specific temporal assignation was not made for 44LD223, it was thought to possibly postdate 3,500 B.P.

Site 44LD412 was a light density scatter of prehistoric materials which dated from the Early Woodland time period.

Site 44LD586 is a prehistoric camp site which contained rhyolite stemmed point collected by an informant. The point may date to the Early Woodland period .

Site 44LD585 is a prehistoric site which dates from the Middle and Late Woodland time periods.

Nine of the sites date to the historic time period. Sites 44LD231, 235, 236 and 241 are all mills or locks associated with the Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal which was constructed in the mid 19th century. Site 44LD231 is the remains of Cochran's Mill and a lock. Site 44LD235 is a lock and, as previously mentioned, 44LD241 has been recorded as the Island Mill site. Site 44LD236 is Lock and Dam #5; no other information was available on the site form.

Site 44LD237 is Rocky Ford, a ford over Goose Creek which was used during the historic period.

Site 44LD410 is a 19th century site which included an artifact scatter as well as the remains of a stone foundation. A stone rubble pile, which may represent another structure, was also found at the site.

Site 44LD512 contained 20th century domestic refuse and architectural materials and a 19th-20th century log house and refuse scatter has been recorded as 44LD519.

Site 44LD469 yielded Late Archaic quartz and rhyolite artifacts and had a 19th century artifact scatter as well.

In 2002, TAA conducted a Phase I survey of a property to the south (Gardner et al 2002a). Ten archeological sites, 44LD857 through 44LD866, were found during the investigation.

Site 44LD857 consists of a structural complex containing a house and several outbuildings which postdate 1925. Few artifacts were recovered from the site and disturbance was indicated in some locations.

Sites 44LD858, 860-866 are prehistoric transient camps, only one of which could be dated. Site 44LD858 dates to the Middle Archaic time period.

Site 44LD859 revealed the presence of a prehistoric camp site which was utilized at least during two prehistoric time periods, the Late Archaic and the Late Woodland. Many of the artifacts contained within the plowed slope wash contexts may not be *in situ*. Although most of the units produced artifacts only from plowed contexts, one unit exhibited what appeared to be a midden or feature which had been buried by slope wash.

Also in 2002, a Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of the circa 160 acre Polen property located along Route 659 (Belmont Ridge Road), south of the Dulles Greenway, Loudoun County, Virginia (Gardner et al 2002b). Five archeological sites, 44LD879-882, were found during the investigation.

Site 44LD878 was a transient camp which represented short term use of the area during an unknown prehistoric time period.

Site 44LD879 represented the remains of a 20th century structural complex. A house is shown in this location beginning in 1925. Portions of the site were disturbed and no intact contexts were noted.

Site 44LD880 was interpreted as a domicile which was occupied from the early 20th century to the present. A structure is shown on maps from 1943 to 1952 but later maps do not show a structure in this location although it standing at the time of the 2002 survey.

Site 44LD881 was multi-component, yielding both prehistoric and historic period materials. The historic materials consisted only of three ceramic sherds and did not occur in sufficient functional varieties or quantities to indicate a structure in this location. They were considered to be field scatter related to 44LD880. The single quartz flake represented very transient use of the area by prehistoric populations during an unknown time period.

Site 44LD882 was the location of possible Civil War trenches, although this functional designation was not certain. Although metal detecting did not produce artifacts of this era, the trenches are similar to those seen at other Civil War sites in the region.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

Field

The Phase I field methodology involved the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, and soils exposed by erosion.

The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of a specific area in order to determine the probability that a specific area might contain an archeological site. All high probability areas-- areas which were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define the site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

Shovel test pits (STPs) measured at least 12 inches (30 by 30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South 1977, Miller 1992 and Magid 1990. All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was specifically studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology. Prehistoric ceramics were classified on the basis on tempering and surface treatment.

RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The project area consists of two parcels which are separated by Sycolin Road (Figure 10). The results of the field investigations are discussed below by parcel. The artifacts are summarized in the following discussion; a complete artifact inventory is presented in the Appendix.

Parcel A

Parcel A consists of circa 106.3 acres which are located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 10). The parcel is bounded by private property to the north, by Belmont Ridge Road to the east, by Sycolin Road and Parcel B to the southeast, by the Dulles Greenway to the southwest and by Goose Creek on the west.

The topography within the eastern portion of Parcel A along Belmont Ridge Road consists of a broad upland flat which slopes gradually westward (Figures 11 and 12). The vegetation in this area is comprised of a large open hay field with red cedar along the tree lines (Plate 1). The western portion of the parcel consists of slopes which lead to Goose Creek. Some of the slopes contain small, flat shelves while steeper slopes lay adjacent to Goose Creek. The slopes were dissected by steep drainages containing tributaries of Goose Creek. The western portion of Parcel A was wooded with circa 30-40 year old loblolly pine, white oak and cedar (Plate 2). The understory consists of smaller cedars and deciduous trees.

A telephone line was present within the southeast corner of the survey area along Sycolin Road. Earthen push piles were present in the northeastern portion, indicating some disturbance. Poorly drained areas were present along the streams in the eastern portion of the parcel.

Four hundred and fifteen shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within Parcel A (Figures 11 and 12). The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone which overlay subsoil. A typical soil profiles are seen below (Figure 13):

STP 1
Ap horizon: 0-10.8 inches (0-27.4 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown silty loam
B horizon: 10.8-13.2 inches (27.4-33.5 cm) below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay loam

STP 127
Ap horizon: 0-6 inches (0-15.2 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty loam
Bedrock: 6+ inches (15.2+ cm)

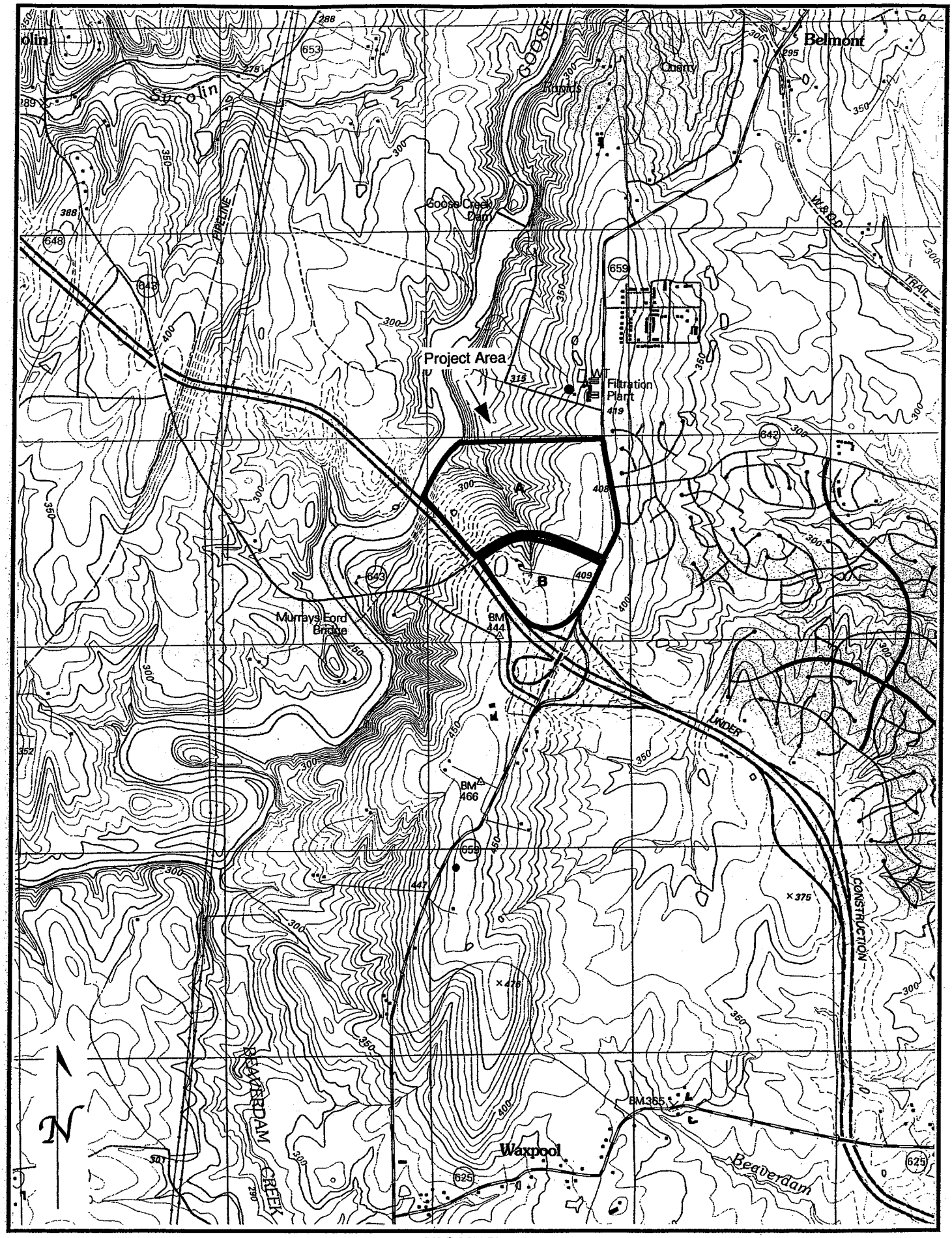

FIGURE 10
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Leesburg, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Survey Areas A and B
Scale: 1" = 2000'

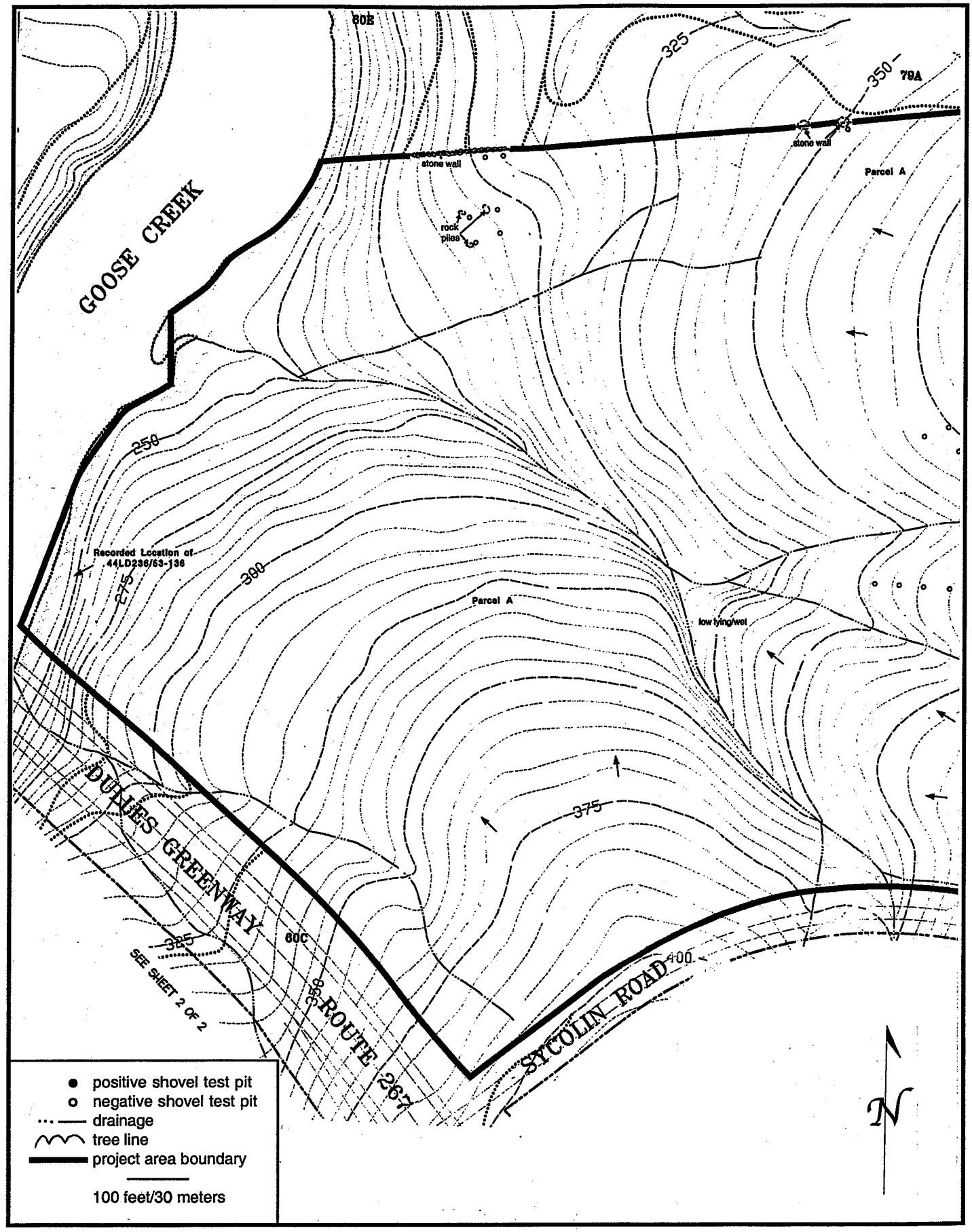

FIGURE 11
Portion of the Project Map Showing the Western Half of Area A

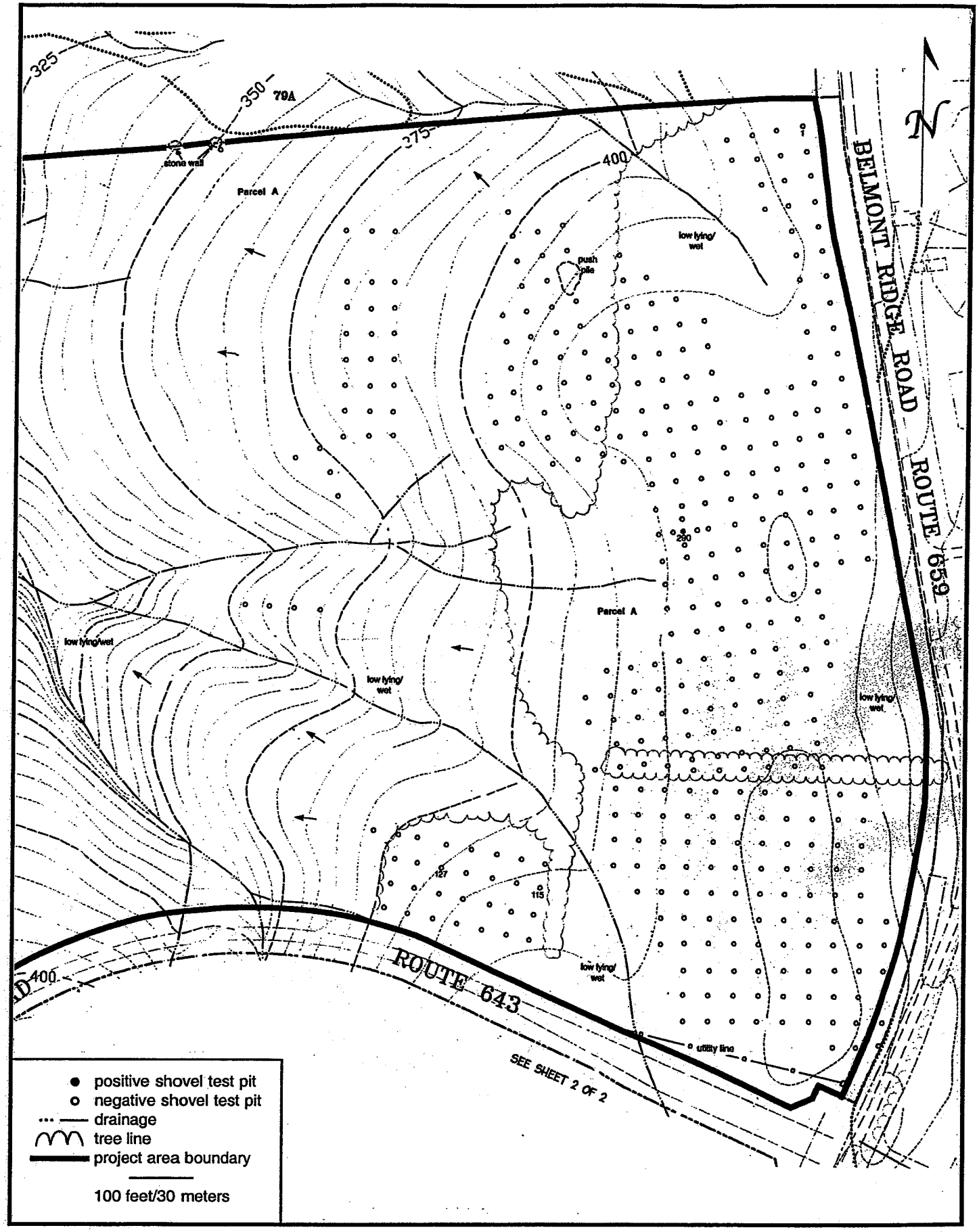

FIGURE 12
Portion of the Project Map Showing the Eastern Half of Area A

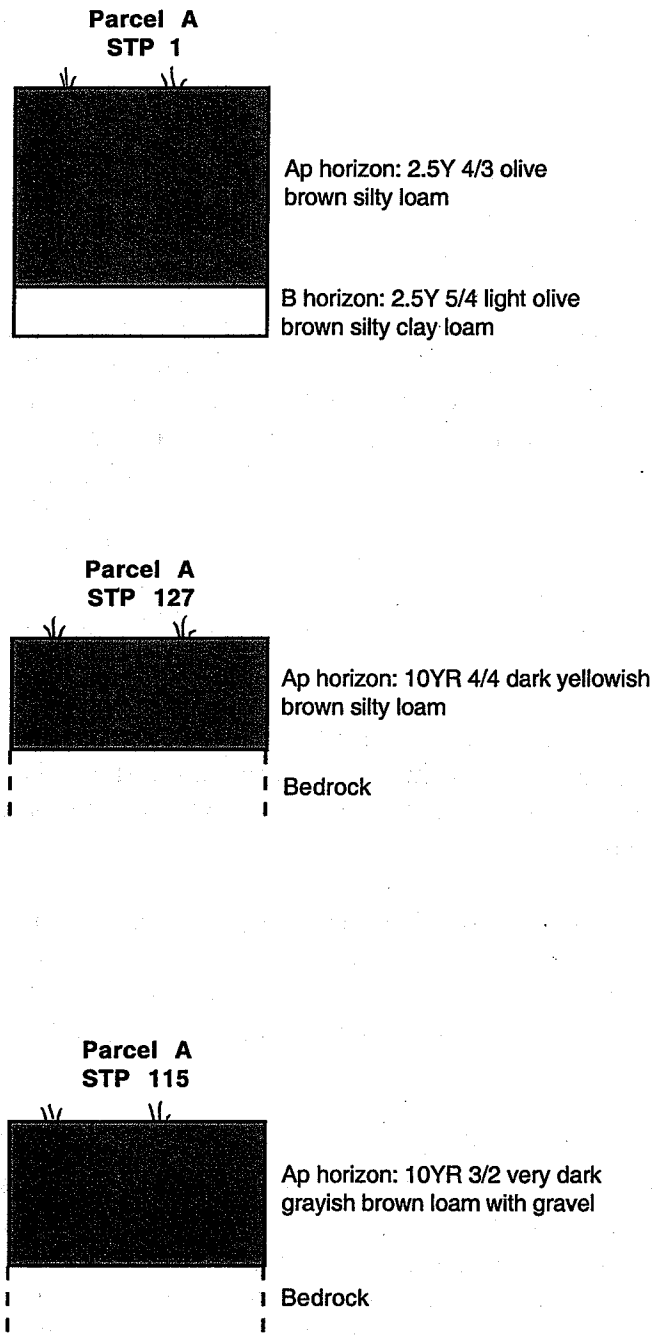

FIGURE 13
Representative Soil Profiles from Parcel A

Some of the soil profiles within the southern portion of the property exhibited gleying (Figure 13):

STP 115
Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam with gravel
Bedrock: 7.8+ inches (19.8+ cm)

One archeological site had been recorded previously within Parcel A (Figure 11). This is 44LD236 which has also been recorded as Structure 53-136 and is reported to be Lock 5 and a dam associated with the Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal. No other information was available on the site form although a hand written note indicates that it may be the same as 44LD235 which lies outside the project area. The Goose Creek Canal was surveyed in 1832 and was built by 1854. The canal was designed to open navigation for twenty miles down Goose Creek from the Potomac River to Snickers Gap Turnpike and to establish a five mile long canal up the Little River to the town of Aldie. The construction of railroad systems within the 1850s displaced the canals and they fell into disuse.

An examination of the recorded location of the site revealed no canal related features and it is possible that it was destroyed during the construction of the Dulles Greenway. It is also possible, however, that the site is the same as 44LD235 and was actually located outside of the project area.

No new archeological sites were found although one isolated artifact was recovered from the parcel (Figure 12). STP 290 yielded a quartz flake from the plow zone. testing at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals around the unit failed to produce additional cultural materials. The flake is considered to be an isolated find and no additional archeological work is recommended.

In addition to the isolated flake, several cultural features were noted. Several stone piles and discontinuous sections of stone wall lay along the northern parcel border (Figures 11 and 12 and Plate 3). One section of stone wall in the northwestern corner had another segment which ran perpendicular to the main wall along the property boundary (Figure 14 and Plate 4). Stone piles lay near the wall. A stone foundation with brick, whiteware and glass on the surface was present just outside the project area (Plate 5).

Testing within the project area near the stone walls and piles did not yield artifacts. No testing was conducted near the foundation as it lay outside of the project area boundaries.

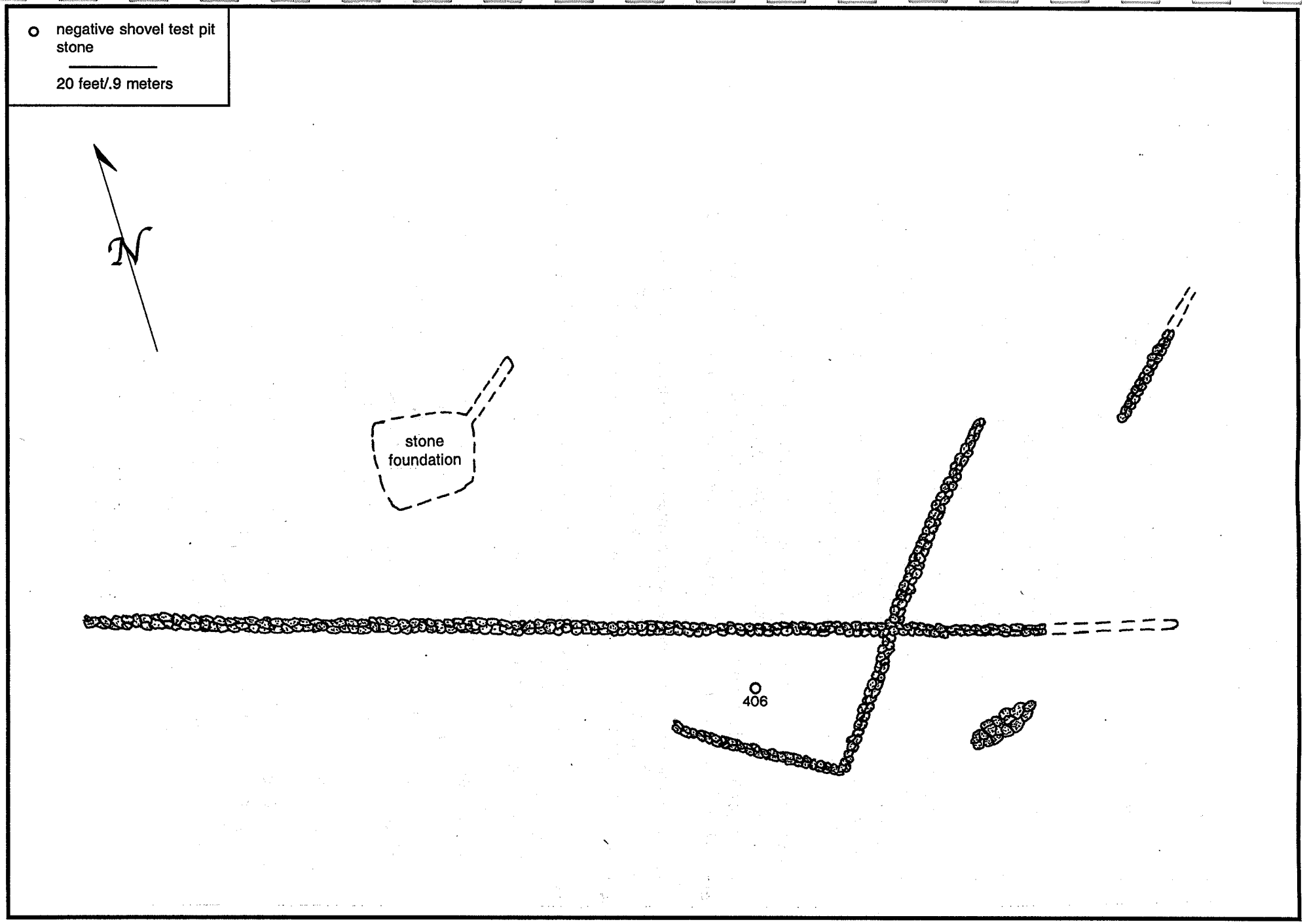

FIGURE 14
Plan Map Showing Stone Foundation and Stone Walls Located Within the Southern Project Boundary of Area A

Parcel B

Parcel B is located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 10). It is bordered by Parcel A and Sycolin Road to the north, by Belmont Ridges Road to the east, by private property to the southeast and by the Dulles Greenway to the southwest and west.

The topography within Parcel B consists of two broad upland flats which lie east and west of a central drainage which flows north to south throughout the parcel (Figure 15). The drainage has been impounded in the center of the parcel, forming a small pond (Plate 6). The areas along Belmont Ridge Road were low lying and disturbed.

The vegetation consists of large open hayfields with tree lines of red cedar (Plate 7). Circa 15 year old long needle pines and cedars, as well as, areas containing dense greenbriar, lay near Sycolin Road and the Dulles Greenway. An area in the southeastern corner of the parcel contained circa 30-40 year old white oak and cedar and a thick stand of loblolly pine was present along Sycolin Road.

Three hundred ninety-one shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within Parcel B (Figure 15). One previously recorded standing structure and two archeological sites were present within the parcel and one new archeological site, 44LD1006, was found as well as several isolated artifacts. These are discussed below.

A modern copper jacketed bullet was recovered from the plow zone of STP 290, located along a farm lane in the eastern portion of the parcel (Figure 15). Testing was not conducted at shorter intervals around this unit as the bullet was recent.

A quartz flake was found on the ground surface across the farm lane from STP 290 (Figure 15). Shovel testing in this area did not yield artifacts and the flake is considered to be an isolated find. No additional archeological work is recommended.

A whiteware sherd (1820-1900+) and a redware sherd were recovered from the plow zone in STP 19, located along a fence line near the recorded location of 44LD390 (Figure 15). Testing in a cruciform pattern at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals around this shovel test produced only a lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present). These artifacts do not occur in sufficient functional variety or quantities to indicate a house. They are considered to be an artifact location and no additional archeological work is recommended.

The plow zone in STP 70 yielded an ironstone sherd (1840-1900+), a ferrous metal carriage colt and an unidentified nail fragment (Figure 15). Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals around the unit and no artifacts were found. The artifacts from STP 70 are likely refuse associated with 44LD1006. They are considered to be an artifact location and no additional archeological work is recommended.

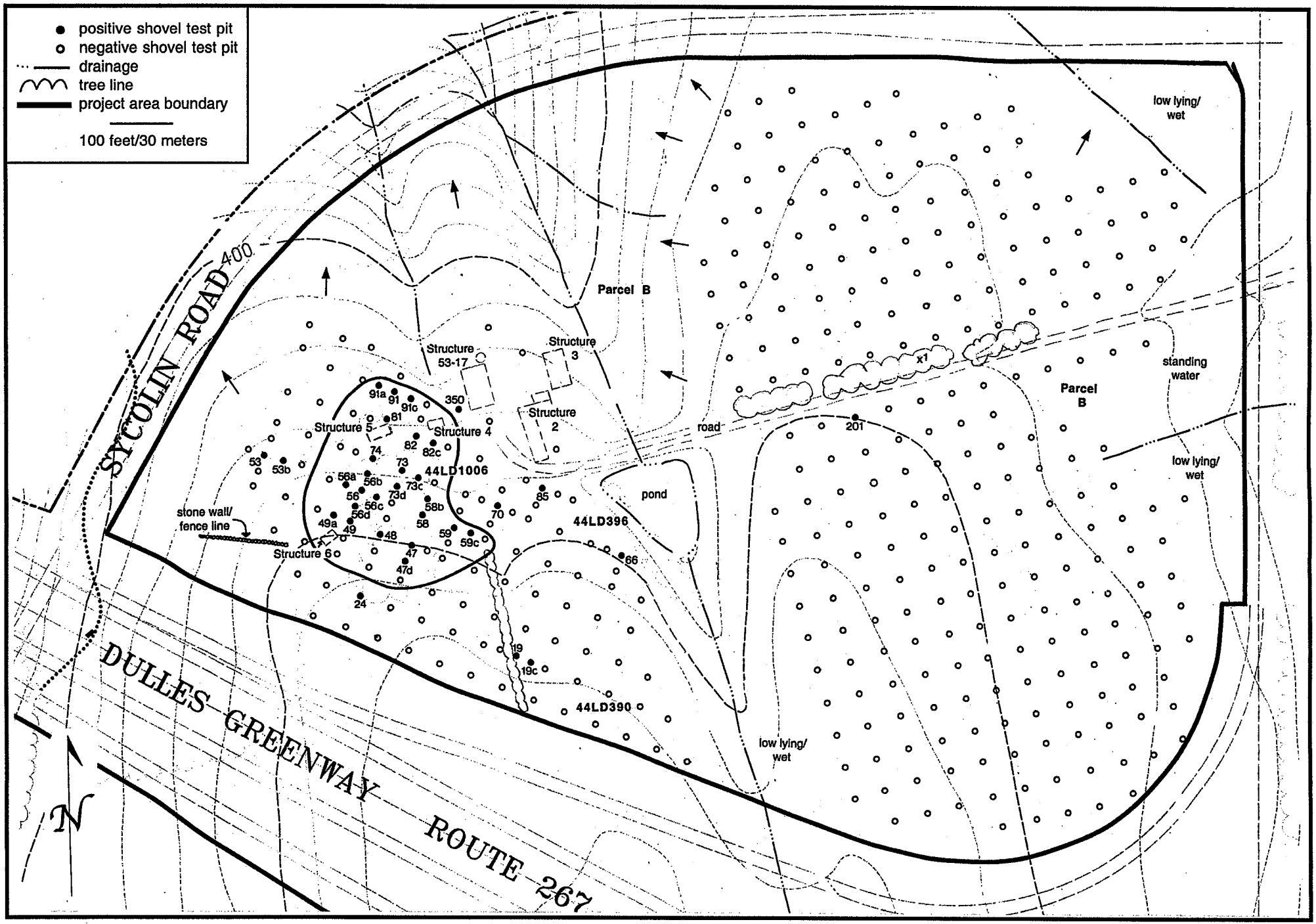

FIGURE 15
Project Map Showing 44LD1006 Within Parcel B

STP 85, located 120 feet (36.6 meters) northeast of STP 70, contained two plastic fragments (Figure 15). No additional testing was done around this unit as the artifacts were modern.

A strap iron fragment was recovered from STP 24, located south of 44LD1006 (Figure 15). This artifact is considered to be an isolated find and no additional archeological work is recommended.

STP 53, located west of 44LD1006, produced an unidentified clear glass sherd from the plow zone (Figure 15). Although testing was conducted at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals around the unit, only a post 1940 bottle sherd was found. These are considered to be isolated artifacts and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44LD390

The recorded location of 44LD390 is in the southern portion of Parcel B, near the intermittent stream and north of the Dulles Greenway (Figure 15).

This multi-component site was recorded during a survey for the Dulles Greenway by WAPORA of McLean, Virginia. The survey techniques consisted of a surface collection within a cornfield with good visibility. The site measured 328 by 164 feet (100 by 50 meters) and the site form noted that the artifacts were widely dispersed and of sparse density. Three quartz flakes, two quartz biface fragments and a quartz projectile point made up the prehistoric artifact assemblage. The quartz point was typed as a Guilford and dated from the Middle Archaic time period or circa 4000 B.C. A marble, a stoneware sherd, a pearlware sherd and two whiteware sherds comprise the artifacts from the historic component.

Testing within or near the recorded location of the site during the current investigation did not produce artifacts.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44LD390 was originally recorded during a survey of the Dulles Greenway. It consists of a sparse scatter with the prehistoric component dating to the Middle Archaic time period and the historic component dating from the mid to late 19th century. Testing during the current investigation did not produce artifacts. It is possible that the site was destroyed during the construction of the Greenway.

No additional work is recommended for the site.

Structure 53-17/Site 44LD396

Structure 53-17 and 44LD396 were also recorded during a survey of the Dulles Greenway. They are located in the western and central portions of Parcel B (Figure 15).

Structure 53-17 is a one story early 20th century stable or barn which has been converted to a residence (Plate 8). It is of wood frame construction and covered with vertical wooden siding. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles and aluminum windows have been added to the structure. The site form notes that the original house associated with the stable/barn has been demolished.

Two additional structures are associated with the building. Structure 2 is a stable and paddock with an attached shed and chicken coop (Plates 9 and 10). It is built on a cinder block foundation and is clad with vertical wooden siding. The stable has four stalls with half doors. Structure 3 consists of a foundation remnant which appears to be from a bank barn (Plates 11 and 12). The north wall of the foundation is still standing and the foundation is filled with modern domestic and agricultural refuse. Local residents indicated that Structure 3 was a barn associated with a 1940s and 1950s dairy farm on the property.

The recorded location of 44LD396 on the VDHR maps is south of Structure 53-17 (Figure 15). The site form notes that two sparse concentrations of artifacts were noted on either side of the pond and that a 19th century house foundation is located about 328 feet (100 meters) northwest of the pond. The house foundation noted on the site form is Structure 3 which is a bank barn foundation.

The site is recorded as multi-component although no historic artifacts are included on the site form. The artifacts from the site were surface collected from a recently plowed field and consisted of two quartz flakes, one quartz utilized flake and two quartz projectile point fragments as well as a chert biface. One of the projectile point fragments was a distal section and could not be typed although it was serrated and felt to possibly be Early Archaic. The other was a Levanna which dates to the Late Woodland time period or post 1000 A.D.

Testing within the recorded location of the site produced only a single whiteware sherd from the plow zone in STP 66 and a post 1910 bottle sherd from STP 350 (Figure 15).

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44LD396 was recorded during a survey of the Dulles Greenway. It is multi-component with the prehistoric component dating from the Late Woodland and possibly the Early Archaic time periods. The historic component was felt to be late 19th century although no artifacts were collected.

Testing within the recorded location of the site during the current investigation produced only a whiteware sherd and a post 1910 bottle sherd. No additional work is recommended for the site.

Site 44LD1006

Site 44LD1006 is located in the western portion of Parcel B and consists of an artifact scatter near three structures (Figure 15). It was defined by 24 positive shovel tests and measures 160 by 210 feet (48.8 by 64 meters).

Structures 4 and 5 are located in the northern portion of the site. Structure 4 is a 15 by 30 foot (4.6 by 9.1 meters) one and one-half story wood frame structure which lies on a stone foundation (Plates 13 and 14). A one-story addition with a concrete block foundation is present at the south end. The west wall had collapsed, exposing the interior plastered walls. The visible structural supports consisted of machine cut lumber and most of the visible nails were wire (post 1890) although some cut nails were observed. A half cellar was present beneath the structure and the roof was covered with standing seam metal.

Structure 5 consists of the remains of what appears to have been a dairy or utility shed, measuring 20 by 10 feet (6.1 by 3 meters). It is comprised of a pile of posts and corrugated metal and milk storage drums (Plate 15). A stone lined well lies southeast of Structure 5.

Structure 6 is located in the southern end of the site. It was partially constructed in the 1970s and measures 40 by 50 feet (12.2 by 15 meters). The foundation is cinder block and the structure was clad with plywood and wooden shingles (Plate 16). A 10 inch (25.4 cm) square post which was hand hewn and exhibited peg holes had been used as a vertical support (Plate 17). A hand hewn log was also utilized as a support on the east side. The hand hewn beams were obviously taken from a much older structure.

The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil; STP 47 presents an example (Figure 16):

Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty loam

B horizon: 7.8-12 inches (19.8-30.5 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown silty clay loam with 20% saprolite.

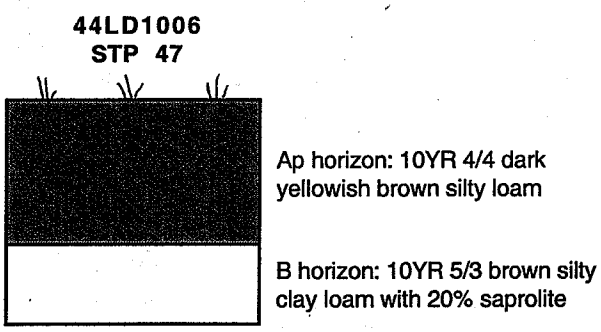

FIGURE 16
Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1006

The artifacts from the plow zone in the shovel tests include 17 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), seven ironstone sherds (1840-1900+), two porcelain sherds, four stoneware sherds, 18 redware sherds, 15 clear manganese sherds (1880-1915), four chilled iron mold bottle sherds (1880-1930), six post 1910 bottle sherds, two unidentified bottle sherds, a glass tableware sherd, a canning jar lid liner sherd (1869-1941), six lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present), four unidentified windowpane sherds, a sheet glass sherd, six unidentified glass sherds, six cut nail fragments with unidentified heads (post 1790), five machine headed cut nails (post 1830), six wire nails (1890-present), 14 unidentified nail fragments, a wire fence staple, a ferrous metal ring, a spike fragment, two strap iron fragments, seven asbestos shingle fragments, two brick fragments and a slate fragment. Four pearlware sherds (1780-1830) were also recovered.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44LD1006 represents the remains of an early-mid 20th century house with an associated artifact scatter. A structure is shown in this location on a 1925 map and continues to be shown through 1952, but is gone by the time a 1968 map is prepared. With the exception of the pearlware sherds which are earlier, the artifacts are consistent with these dates. The pearlware sherds may represent heirlooming or earlier field scatter. There is no indication that a house was present in this location in the 19th century.

All artifacts from the site were recovered from plowed contexts and intact contexts are not expected. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of Parcels A and B of the circa 155 acre Goose Creek Village property located along Route 659 (Belmont Ridge Road) in Loudoun County, Virginia. Three sites and one standing structure had been recorded within the project area prior to this investigation and one new archeological site was found. Figure 17 shows the location of 44LD1006.

Site 44LD236, which has also been recorded as Structure 53-136, was reported to be Lock 5 and a dam associated with the Goose Creek and Little River Navigational Canal. No other information was available on the site form although a hand written note indicates that it may be the same as 44LD235 which lies outside the project area. An examination of the recorded location of the site revealed no canal related features and it is possible that it was destroyed during the construction of the Dulles Greenway. It is also possible, however, that the site is the same as 44LD235 and was actually located outside of the project area.

Site 44LD390 was originally recorded during a survey of the Dulles Greenway. It consists of a sparse scatter with the prehistoric component dating to the Middle Archaic

time period and the historic component dating from the mid to late 19th century. Testing during the current investigation did not produce artifacts. It is possible that the site was destroyed during the construction of the Greenway.

Structure 53-17 is a one story early 20th century stable or barn which has been converted to a residence. Site 44LD396, which was also recorded during a Phase I survey of the Dulles Greenway, is located around and south of the barn. The site was recorded during a survey of the Dulles Greenway. It is multi-component with the prehistoric component dating from the Late Woodland and possibly the Early Archaic time periods. The historic component was felt to be late 19th century although no artifacts were collected. Testing within the recorded location of the site during the current investigation produced only a whiteware sherd and a 20th century bottle sherd. No additional work is recommended for the site.

Site 44LD1006 represents the remains of an early-mid 20th century house with an associated artifact scatter. A structure is shown in this location on a 1925 map and continues to be shown through 1952 but is gone by the time a 1968 map is prepared. All artifacts from the site were recovered from plowed contexts and intact contexts are not expected. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

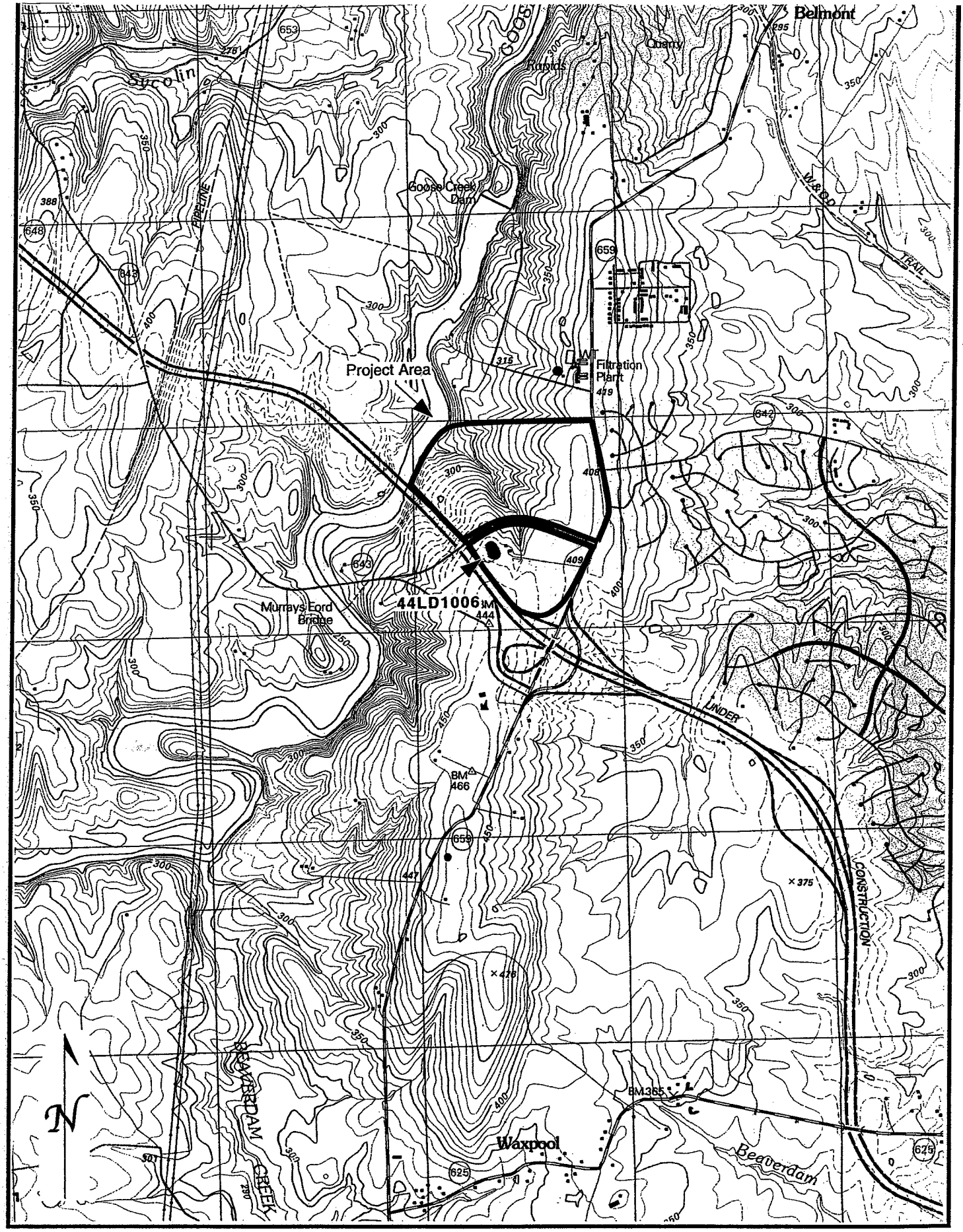

FIGURE 17
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Leesburg, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing the Location of 44LD1006 Within the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

REFERENCES CITED

Brown, Lois
1979 *Fluted Points in Maryland.* Unpublished, on file at the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology.

Carbone, Victor A.
1976 *Environment and Prehistory in the Shenandoah Valley.* Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Davis, Major George B., Leslie J. Perry, and Joseph W. Kirkley
1983 The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War. The Fairfax Press, New York.

Delcourt, Hazel R. and Paul A. Delcourt
1986 *Late Quaternary Vegetational Change in the Central Atlantic States.* In The Quaternary of Virginia: A Symposium Volume, J.N. McDonald and S.O. Bird, eds. Division of Mineral Resources, Commonwealth of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Dickenson, Russell E.
1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.* Federal Register 48 (190): 44716-44742.

Gardner, William M.
1982 *Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview.* In Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations, Roger W. Moeller, Editor. Occasional Paper Number 3, American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Connecticut.
1987 *Comparison of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain Archaic Period Site Distribution: An Idealized Transect.* In Journal of Middle Atlantic Archeology, Vol. 3.
1989 *An Examination of Cultural Change in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (circa 9200-6800 B.C.)* in Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis. J. Mark Wittkofski and T. R. Rhinehart, eds. Special Publication No. 19 of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Gardner, William M. and Charles W. McNett, Jr.
1971 *Early Pottery in the Potomac.* Proceedings of the Second Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Washington, D.C.

Gardner, William M. and Joan M. Walker
1993 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Proposed Mitchell Substation and Mitchell Transmission Line in Culpeper County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Rappahannock Electric Cooperative, Fredericksburg, by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia.

Gardner, William M., Kimberly A. Snyder and Gwen J. Hurst
2002a *Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 140 Acre Rouse Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Belmont Glen, LLC, McLean, Virginia by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia.
2002b *Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 160 Acre Polen Property, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for U.S. Home Corporation by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia.

Geddes, Jean
1967 Fairfax County Historical Highlights from 1607. Denlinger's, Fairfax, Virginia.

Greene, Evarts B.
1932 American Population Before The Federal Census Of 1790. Columbia University Press, New York, New York.

Harrison, Fairfax
1987 Landmarks of Old Prince William. Volumes I and II. Gateway Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Head, James W.
1908 History and Comprehensive Description of Loudoun County, Virginia. Park View Press (no location stated).

Hurst, Gwen J.
1990 U.S. Bottle Chronology. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Johnson, Michael
1986 Fairfax County Archeological Overview. Heritage Resources Branch, Fairfax, Virginia.

Kalbian, Maral
2001 *Preliminary Architectural Evaluation of the Evergreen Mills Parcel, Loudoun County, Virginia.* Report prepared for Terrabrooke Evergreen Mills, Washington Dulles International, Virginia.

Kilmer, Kenton and Donald Sweig
1975 The Fairfax Family in Fairfax County. Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia.

Library of Virginia, The
1839-1857 Records of "Goose Creek and Little River Navigation", Accession Number 94. The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

MacIntyre, Carl Franklin
1978, 19 May "Proprietary Land Grants in Eastern Loudoun County" in *Loudoun Easterner.*

Magid, Barbara H., editor
1990 *Alexandria Archaeology Artifact Code Books.* Alexandria Archaeology Publications Number 11. Alexandria Archaeology Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Martin, Joseph
1836 A New And Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, And The District of Columbia. Moseley & Tomkins, Printers.

Miller, George
1992 "Refinement of South's Types and Median Dates". Manuscript at University of Delaware Center for Archeological Research, Newark.

Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority
1975 "Resolution Regarding Goose Creek Scenic River Designation." Letter, Virginia State Department of Historic Resources folder 53-136.

Poland, Charles Preston, Jr.
1976 From Frontier to Suburbia. Walsworth Publishing Company, Marceline, Missouri.

South, Stanley
1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archeology. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Trout, W. E.
1967 "The Goose Creek and Little River Navigation. A canal project in Loudoun County took twenty years to complete, but it carried only one boat" in Virginia Cavalcade, Winter 1967:31-34).

Virginia State Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)
2001 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia. Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.* Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Walker, Joan M.
1981 *A Preliminary Report On the Prehistory of Prince William County, Virginia..* Report prepared for the County of Prince William by the Thunderbird Research Corporation, Woodstock, Virginia.

Waselkov, Gregory A.
1982 Shellfish Gathering and Shell Midden Archaeology. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

PLATES

PLATE 1
Representative View of Vegetation in Fields in Parcel A

PLATE 2
Representative View of Vegetation in Woods in Parcel A

PLATE 3
View of Stone Wall in Parcel A, Facing West

PLATE 4
View of Junction of Stone Walls in Parcel A, Facing Southwest

PLATE 5
View of Foundation Outside Project Area, Facing Southwest

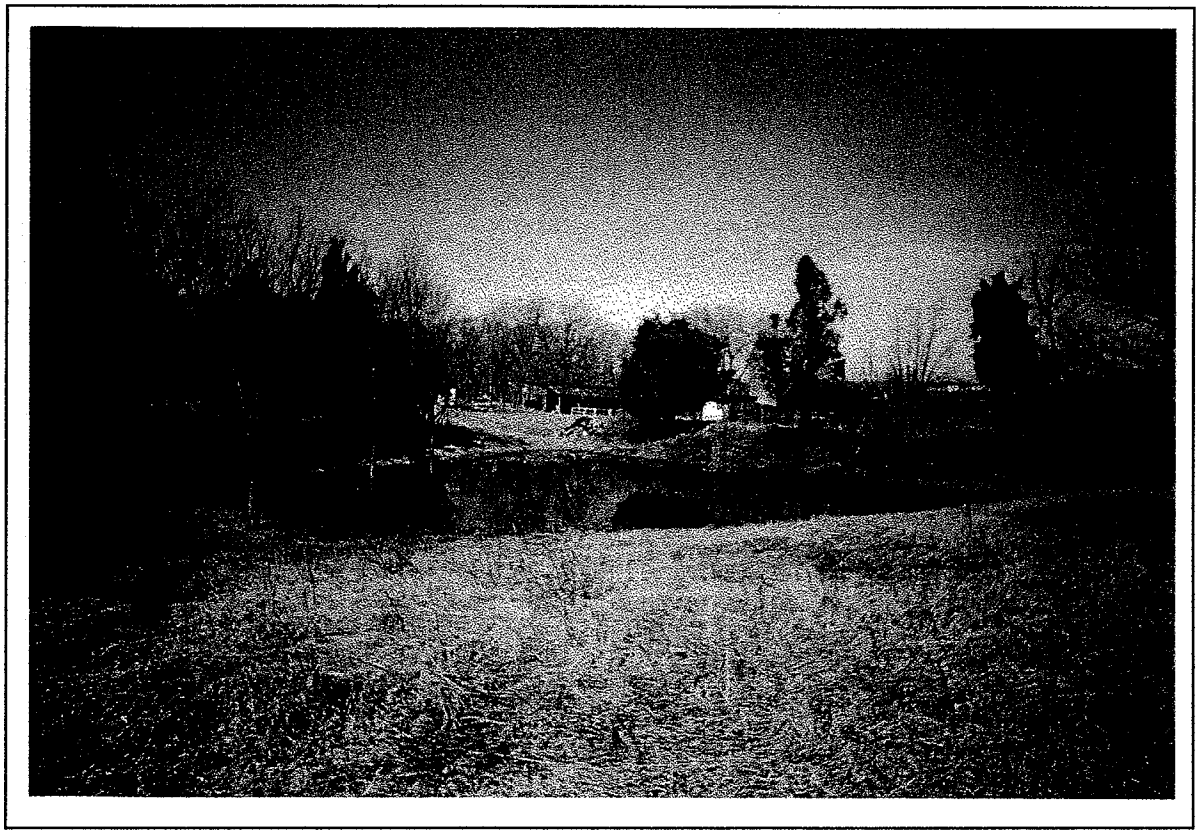

PLATE 6
View of Pond in Parcel B, Facing North

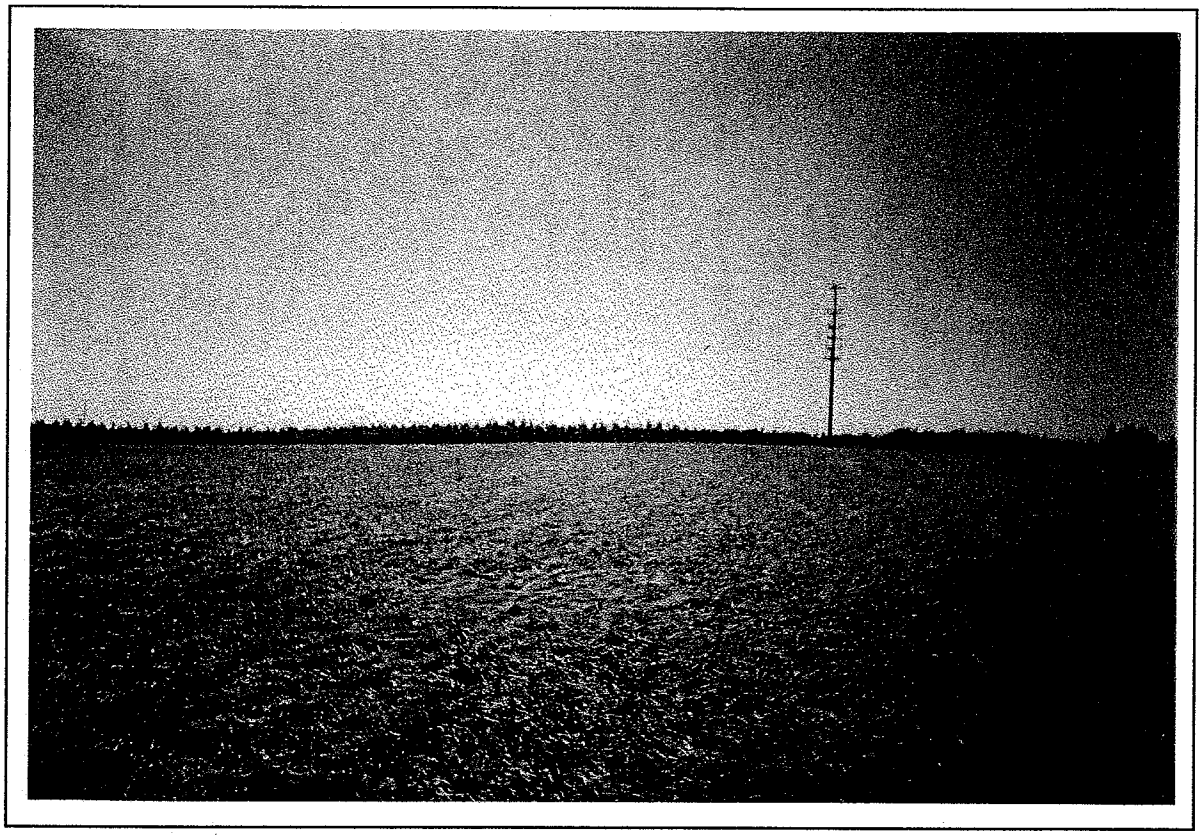

PLATE 7
Representative View of Fields in Parcel B

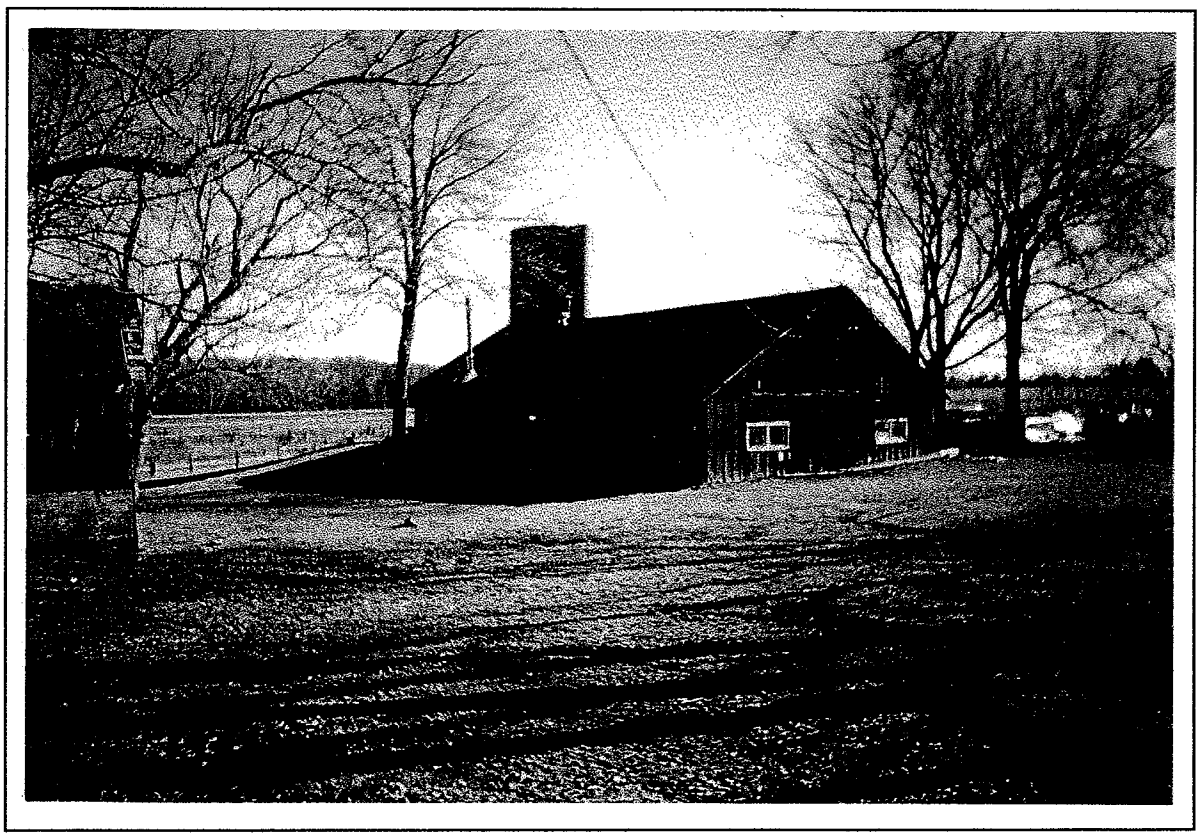

PLATE 8
View of Structure 53-17 in Parcel B, Facing East

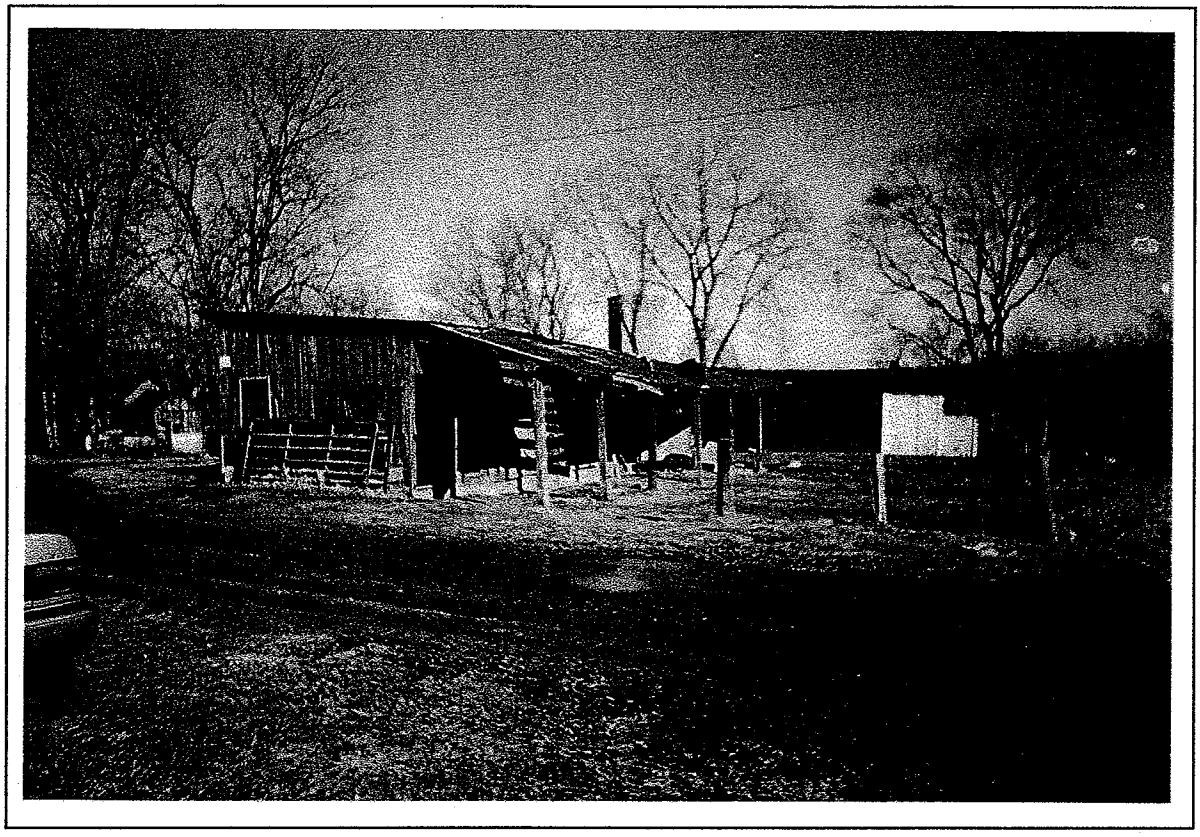

PLATE 9
View of Structure 2 in Parcel B, Facing North

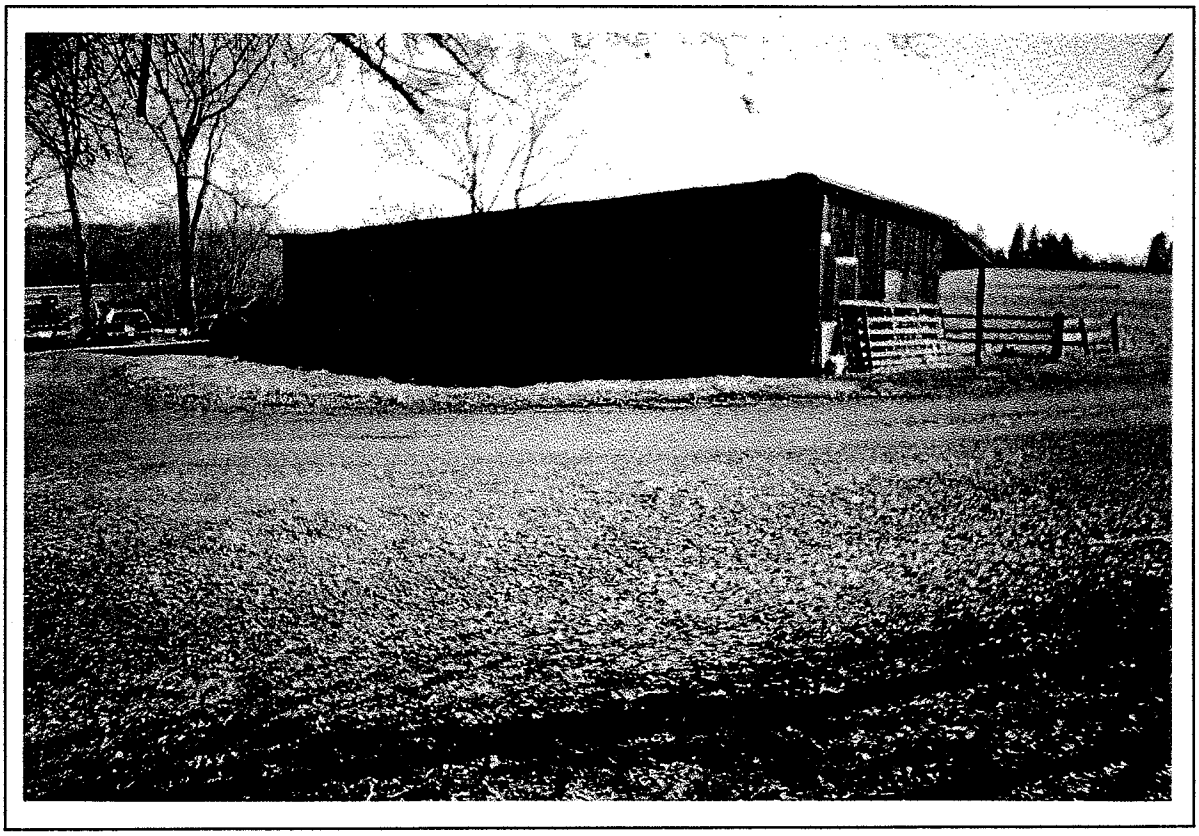

PLATE 10
View of Structure 2 in Parcel B, Facing East

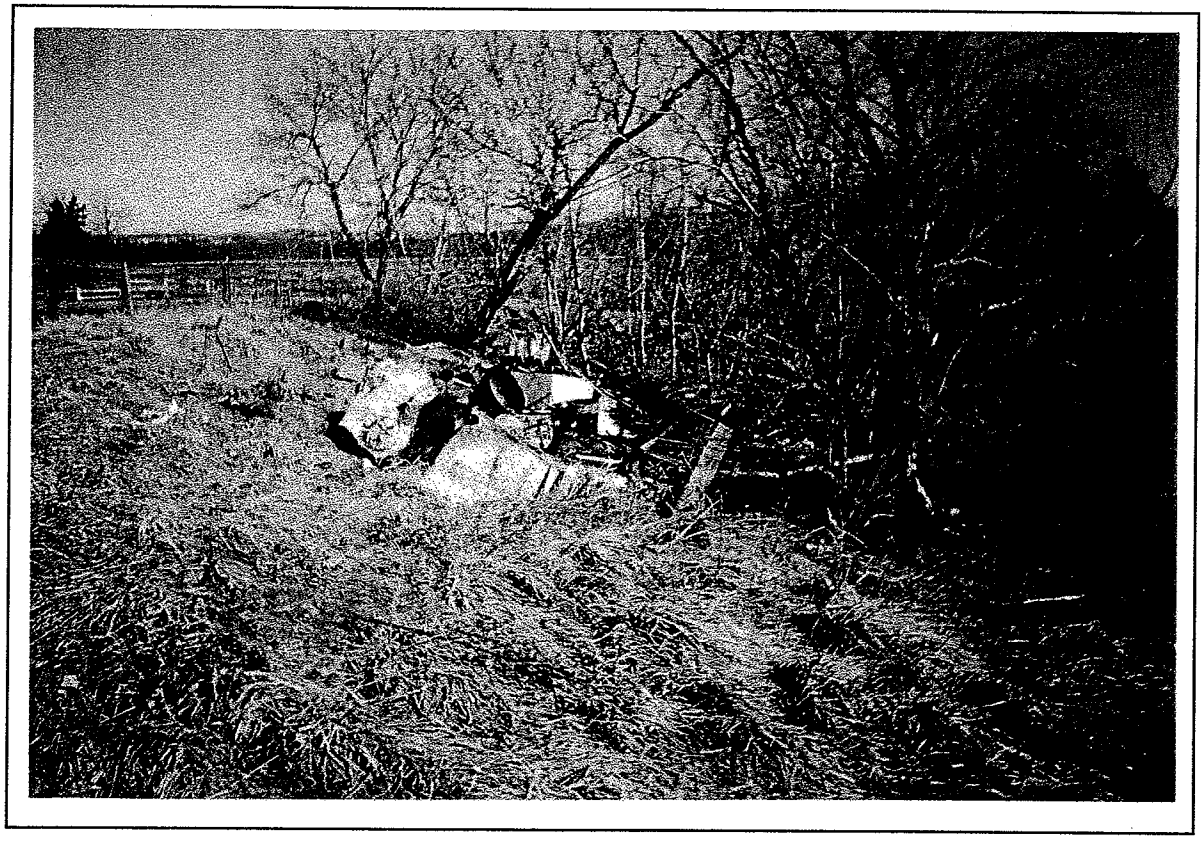

PLATE 11
View of Structure 3 in Parcel B, Facing Northeast

PLATE 12
View of Structure 3 in Parcel B, Facing South

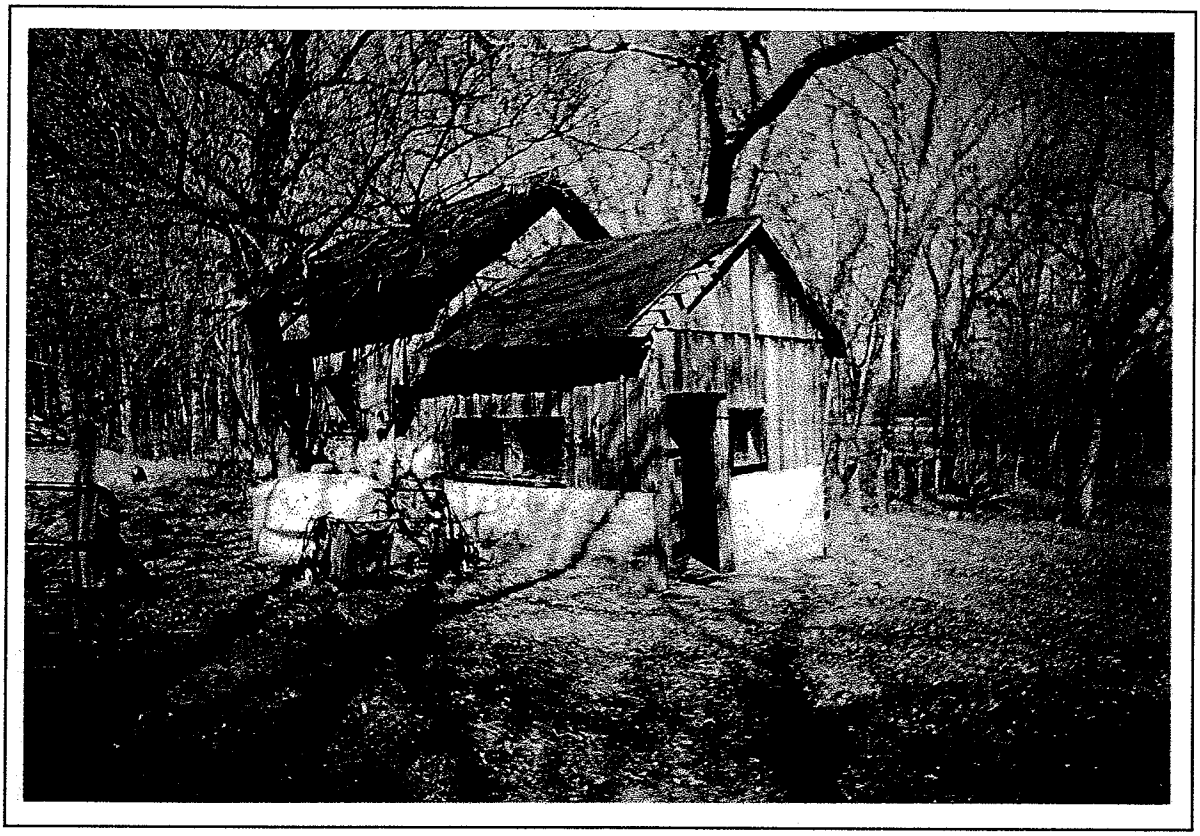

PLATE 13
View of Structure 4 in Parcel B, Facing South

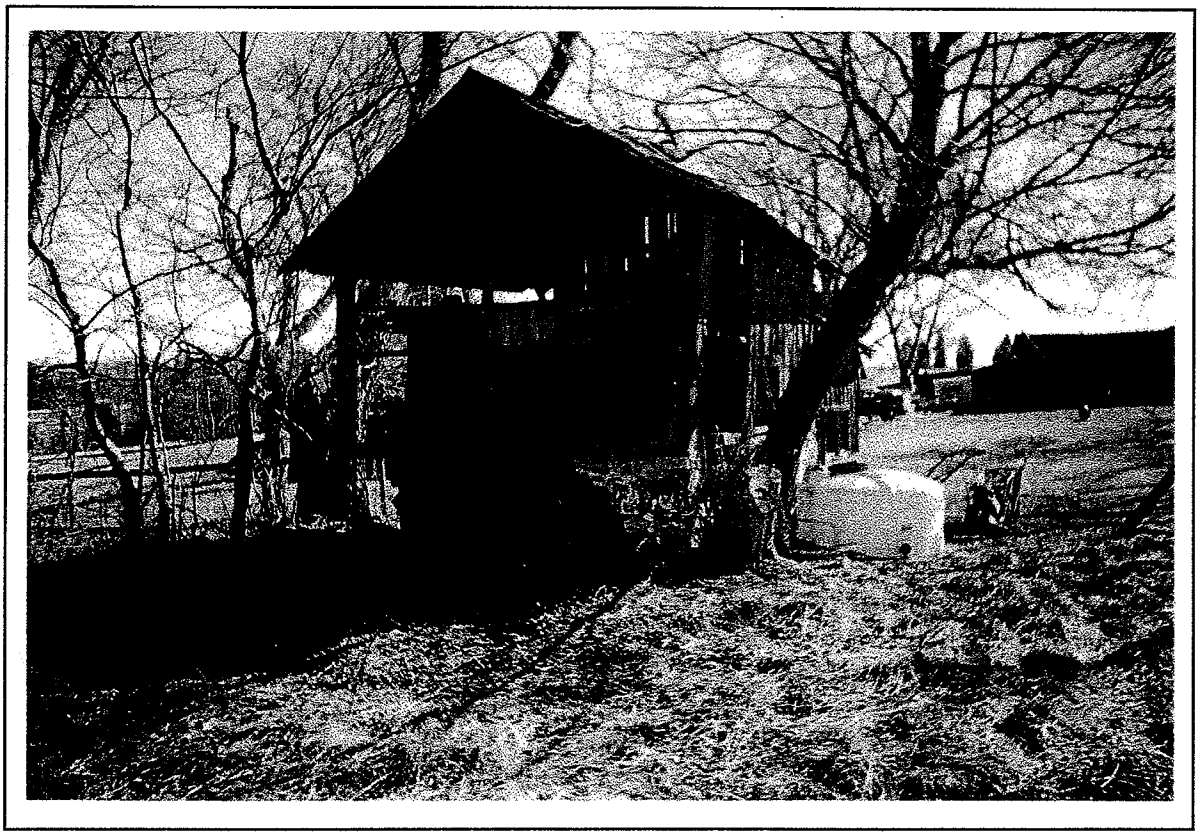

PLATE 14
View of Structure 4 in Parcel B, Facing East

PLATE 15
View of Structure 5 in Parcel B, Facing Southwest

PLATE 16
View of Structure 6 in Parcel B, Facing East

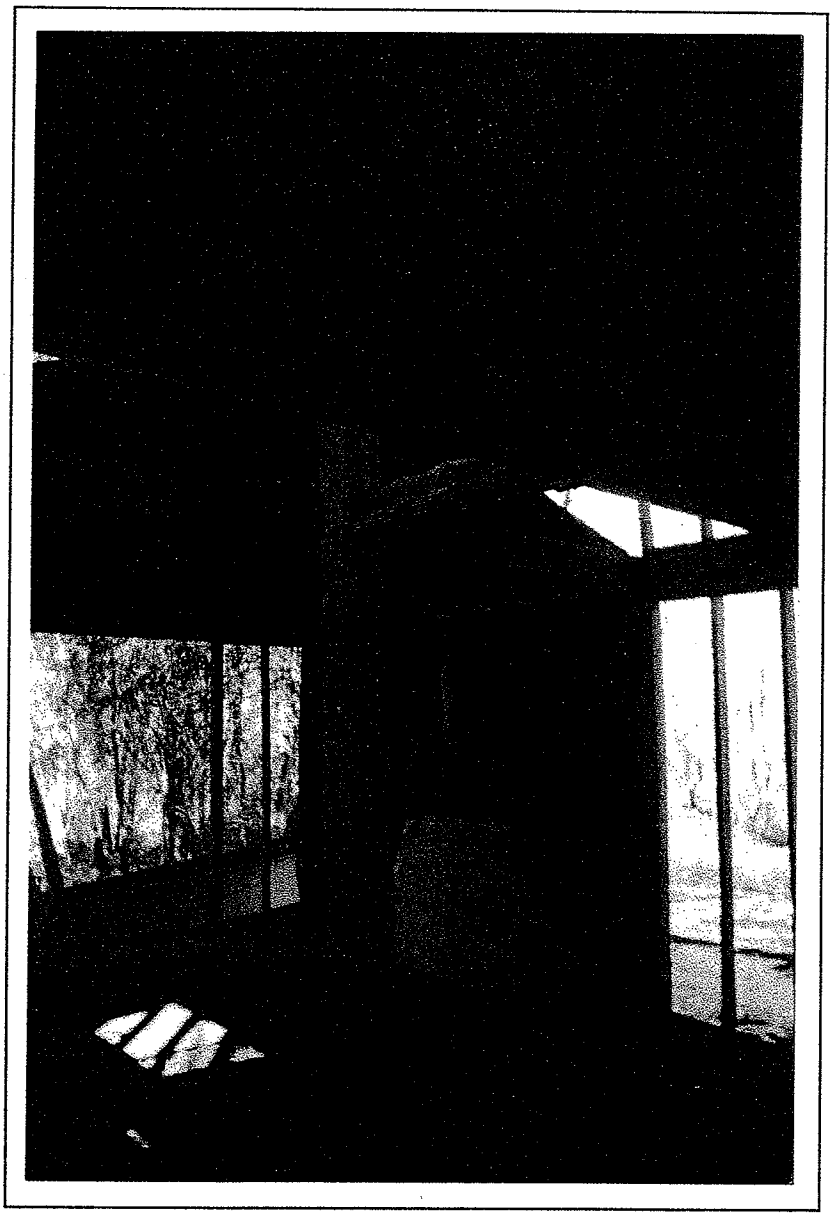

PLATE 17
View of Interior of Structure 6 Showing Beams

APPENDIX
Artifact Inventory

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

PARCEL A
Isolated Finds
STP 290, Ap horizon
Prehistoric
1 quartz flake, partial

PARCEL B
Isolated Finds
SC 1
Prehistoric
1 quartz flake, partial
STP 19, Ap horizon
Ceramics
1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
STP 19c, Ap horizon
Glass
1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
STP 24, Ap horizon
Metal
1 strap iron fragment
STP 53, Ap horizon
Glass
1 unidentified clear sherd, opalized
STP 53b, Ap horizon
Glass
1 clear bottle/jug sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
STP 70, Ap horizon
Ceramics
1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
Metal
1 ferrous metal carriage bolt
1 unidentified nail fragment
STP 85, Ap horizon
Miscellaneous
1 white plastic fragment
1 green plastic fragment
STP 201, Ap horizon
Metal
1 copper jacketed lead bullet

Site 44LD396
STP 66, Ap horizon
Ceramics
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
STP 350, Ap horizon
Glass
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Site 44LD1006
STP 47, Ap horizon
Ceramics
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, ivory paste (20th century)
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, Bristol slipped exterior, brown glazed interior (late 19th /early 20th century)
Glass
1 orange amber square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 unidentified clear manganese sherd (1880-1915)
STP 47d, Ap horizon
Glass
1 clear oval bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
STP 48, Ap horizon
Ceramics
1 redware sherd, brown glazed
STP 49, Ap horizon
Metal
1 unidentified nail fragment
STP 49a, Ap horizon
Glass
1 clear manganese tableware sherd, unidentified tear drop pattern, curved, pressed (1880-1915)
Miscellaneous
1 slate fragment
STP 56, Ap horizon
Glass
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 unidentified white milk glass sherd
Metal
5 unidentified nail fragments
1 wire 8d nail, bent (1890-present)

STP 56a, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

1 clear manganese square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherd, stamped (1869-1941)

STP 56b, Ap horizon

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, 1 base to hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated, flat vessel (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherds, stained, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

1 unidentified clear sherd, stained/worn

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

1 wire 8d nail, bent (1890-present)

1 wire 10d nail, bent (1890-present)

STP 56c, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

2 redware sherds, brown glazed

Glass

1 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd

1 unidentified clear manganese sherd (1880-1915)

Metal

1 strap iron fragment

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)

2 cut nail fragments, machine headed (post 1830)

1 cut 10d nail, machine headed, bent (post 1830)

1 wire 9d nail (1890-present)

STP 56d, Ap horizon

Glass

1 clear oval bowl lid sherd, unidentified ribbed pattern, pressed

STP 58, Ap horizon

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment

STP 58b, Ap horizon

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

STP 59, Ap horizon

Ceramics

2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed

STP 59c, Ap horizon

Metal

1 strap iron fragment

STP 73, Ap horizon

Ceramics

6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

2 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained

1 ruby flash lime soda sheet glass sherd (1864-present)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)

Miscellaneous

4 asbestos shingle fragments, discarded

STP 73c, Ap horizon

Glass

1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained

Miscellaneous

3 asbestos shingle fragments, discarded

STP 73d, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua square/rectangular paneled bottle sherd, embossed "...INS../..B..", opalized (post 1858)

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

1 ferrous metal ring

STP 74, Ap horizon

Ceramics

3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 aqua square/rectangular (?) bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
3 clear manganese rectangular bottle sherds, embossed [Extr]"ACTS", chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 unidentified clear sherd, curved

Metal

3 unidentified nail fragments
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post 1790)
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
1 ferrous metal cut spike fragment

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment

STP 81, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, polychrome decal decoration, floral motif
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed

Glass

1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

3 unidentified nail fragments
1 cut 8d nail, machine headed (post 1830)

STP 82, Ap horizon

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
1 redware spall
1 redware sherd, unglazed
1 redware sherd, brown glazed
1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior

Glass

2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle sherds, stained (1880-1915)
4 unidentified clear manganese herds, curved (1880-1915)
2 lime soda windowpane sherds (1864-present)

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

STP 82c, Ap horizon

Ceramics

9 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
1 redware sherd, unglazed

Metal

2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post 1790)
1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post 1830)

Surface of Tree Fall Between STPs 81 and 91

Metal

1 ferrous metal rod fragment

STP 91, Ap horizon

Ceramics

2 ironstone sherds, undecorated (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

STP 91a, Ap horizon

Glass

1 unidentified white milk glass sherd

STP 91c, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, unglazed

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

1 wire fence staple